

RETIREMENT OF
FRENCH ADMITTEDFell Back Before Mighty Can-
nonade of German
Guns.

(Special to The Herald)
Paris, May 31.—A retirement of French troops west of the Meuse is admitted by the war office today. Before furious infantry attacks following a mighty cannonade with big guns delivered by the German troops, the French gave ground east of Hill 304, falling back to Châtilloncourt station. The official communication states that German attacks which were marked by the utmost ferocity were delivered against the French at Dead Man's Hill and along the left bank of the Meuse last night. These were repulsed. In the action around Châtilloncourt, German troops were able to advance without being seen by the French observers.

SMALLEY IS CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR OF DOVER

Fred C. Smalley, of Dover, who conducts a marble and granite business in this city, has entered the municipal campaign in his home city by tossing his hat in the ring for mayor. Mr. Smalley is a live business man and would make a live candidate to head the Republican ticket and also a live mayor if elected. The statement which he has issued is as follows:

"During the past few weeks I have been requested by many of my friends to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of Mayor at the coming city election.

"After giving the matter due consideration I have decided to announce myself as a candidate for that office and shall appreciate the support of the voters of Dover."

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Vicinity—Fair today and Thursday, cooler, frosts in the interior.

Sun Rises..... 4:10
Sun Sets..... 7:14
Length of Day..... 15:04
High Tide..... 12:05 am, 12:15 pm
Moon Sets..... 7:42 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at..... 7:41 pm

GAME TONIGHT.

C. C. C. vs. Morley Bulton Co.

VETERANS PAY
HONOR TO DEAD

MAJOR DAVID URCH.
Chief Marshal of Decoration Day Parade.

Big Memorial Day Parade Participated
in By Large Representations of G.
A. R. and Other Military Bodies

The memory of the departed soldier and sailor heroes of the Civil War was honored on Tuesday, the day set apart for this one purpose, by their surviving comrades in every city, town and hamlet throughout the nation and in this city the duty of love was performed by the members of Storor Post, number 1, Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by detachments of the regular army, the navy, marine corps, members of Camp Schley, United Spanish War Veterans and citizens of the city with a parade and exercises at Proprietor's Cemetery. The threatening clouds of the morning, forecasting rain, cleared away for the few

short hours necessary and the skies smiled in sympathy with the surviving heroes in what to some may be their last opportunity to perform this duty. Practically every residence and building along the route of the march was decorated with the national emblem, the flag for which these young-old men performed their duties on the bloody fields of battle more than half a century ago. For forty or more years these boys of yesterday have performed this sacred duty every year, each year with thinning ranks, but with the spirit of

(Continued on Page Six.)

WILL FRAME
OMNIBUS BILLHouse Defies President's Wish
in Regard to Expenditure
for Public Buildings.

(Special to The Herald)
Washington, May 31.—Defying President Wilson's ultimatum against the expenditure of public funds for "public building purposes" during the present session of congress, the house public buildings committee today determined to frame an omnibus public building bill. The committee voted to draft the measure and recommend to the house that it be passed as soon as possible. It is understood the bill will carry authorizations for some \$20,000,000 worth of public buildings. The committee will at once begin work on the bill.

CREAM PUFF
CASE OPENSWoonsocket Woman Charged
With Poisoning Cakes.

(Special to The Herald)
Providence, R. I., May 31.—Charged with the murder of Herman N. Vadeboncoeur of Woonsocket, three months ago, Mrs. Hattie B. Oakley was placed on trial before Judge Elmer J. Rathbun and a jury in the Superior court in this city this morning. The jury was selected within an hour. Assistant Attorney General Phillips opened the case in behalf of the state. The woman is defended by H. L. Carpenter. Many Woonsocket people, including a number of police officers were in court ready to be called as witnesses.

On Jan. 26 last Henry Casavant, to whom Mrs. Oakley was engaged to be married, received a box through the U. S. mail containing three cream puffs. He ate two of the cakes and gave the third one to Herman Vadeboncoeur, the latter dying the same night. Mr. Casavant was also taken violently ill and for several days his life was despaired of. He was brought to a hospital in this city where he remained until two weeks ago.

ABSTAINED FROM
SENDING TROOPSTo Ireland Upon Advice of
Augustine Birrell.

(Special to The Herald)
London, May 31.—Vis Count John French, commander-in-chief of the home forces of Great Britain, in a letter to Baron Harding, chairman of the royal commission investigating the Irish uprising stated that the war office abstained from sending troops to Ireland upon the advice of Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland in the English cabinet.

This declaration is a contradiction of the statement made upon the stand by Mr. Birrell. The ex-secretary for Ireland had stated that he thought to have troops sent to Dublin, fearing trouble from the Sinn Féiners but the war office disregarded his plea.

ORPET TRIAL
UNDER WAYAfter Much Delay Jury Is
Completed.

(Special to The Herald)
Waukegan, Ill., May 31.—The actual trial of Will Orpet on charges of murdering his sweetheart Marion Lambert will get under way today in Lake County court here. This was the expectation when court convened after the holiday recess. Nothing remains but the acceptance by the defense of the final panel of four jurors already passed by the prosecution. Following the completion of the jury it is expected that the state's attorney will occupy the balance of the session with his opening statements.

NOW IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Ernest R. Holmes, a former resident of this city is now engaged in poultry raising at Monrovia, California. Previous to making his home on the west coast he conducted a grocery business on Congress street.

If you don't get the Herald regularly phone 37.

SOUGHT TO KILL
J. D. ROCKEFELLERNew York Police Arrest Anarchist Who
Hurled Bricks Into Vanderbilt's
Home on Fifth Avenue

(Special to The Herald)
New York, May 31.—In the belief that he was carrying out a plot to kill John D. Rockefeller, Saerles R. Fowdese, known by the police as an anarchist, hurled three bricks into the home of W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at 650 Fifth avenue today. According to the police the man declared that he

and a friend had decided that Rockefeller was the cause of all the misery among the poor and had arranged to kill him. He said that he was to throw the bricks and that his friend was to appear with a revolver and shoot Rockefeller when the door was opened to learn the reason for the attack.

MISSING NOTE
IS DELIVEREDCarranza Again Demands the Withdrawal
at Once of U. S. Troops
From Mexico

Washington, May 31.—Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate today delivered to the state department a note from General Carranza in which the latter demands an explanation for the action of the U. S. in keeping its troops in Mexico. The note repeats the demand formerly made that the troops be withdrawn at once.

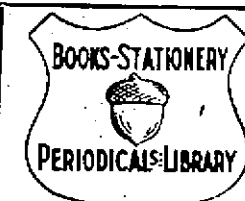
Carranza very plainly states in the note that failure to recall the troops creates a suspicion of the real intentions of the U. S. government. He says that if the intentions of this government are sincere the troops will be ordered out of Mexico at once. State department officials would make no comment today. They explained that the note was in Spanish and that it would require several hours to translate it. As soon as the note is translated it will be sent to the White House for President Wilson's consideration.

Arredondo consented to receive a

ITALIAN CITY
SURROUNDEDAustro-Hungarians Forced a
Passage of the Rosina
River.

(Special to The Herald)
Vienna, May 31.—Austro-Hungarian troops are surrounding the Italian city of Aislerio. It is indicated by an official statement issued today. According to this report the Austro-Hungarians to the west of Aislerio forced a passage of the Rosina river, occupying heights on the southern side of the stream. Italian counter attacks were repulsed.

demands made by Carranza. "The note demands a definite explanation of the purpose of the United States in keeping its troops in Mexico." He said: "General Carranza says, 'In my judgment there is no reason for their being there.' "General Carranza points out that President Wilson has repeatedly declared in his public utterances in the diplomatic correspondence with Mexico that he does not desire war with Mexico, but that the Wilson administration by its delay in refusing to withdraw the troops has really contradicted its protestations of friendship. General Carranza says further that if the United States government's assurances of friendship for Mexicans are sincere the troops will be withdrawn at once. He says that the attitude of this (American) government and the course it is now pursuing leaves room for suspicion as to its real intentions. Then there is a lengthy discussion as to the duty that falls upon both governments to patrol the border and places blame for the recent raids squarely upon the U. S. government. He says that the matter of patrolling along the frontier is the duty of both governments, but that the troops should remain on their respective territory."



"Right in the Center of Things"

The Acorn
No. 18 Market Square
Graduation Gifts

A most acceptable gift to the graduating young man or young lady, and one to give permanent satisfaction—
A GOOD, INTERESTING, WORTHWHILE BOOK
A Box of Fine White or Tinted Stationery is another gift that is always acceptable and usable.
Correspondence Cards also are being much used for this purpose.

Smart New Styles in Sport Skirts
of Wash Fabrics.

IN PLAIN MATERIALS AND BLAZER STRIPES

Models with belts and pockets of white pique linens, corduroys, bagardines at.....
\$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$5.00Blazer Stripe
Skirts, rose,
blue, green,
black stripes,
\$3.98Blue Linen
Skirts, \$3.98Rose Linen
Skirts, \$5.00Skirts of Palm
Beach Cloth,
striped, \$5.50White Golfine
Skirts,
\$5.50, \$5.98White Serge
Skirts, \$3.98

Style Wash Fabrics for Smart Sport Dresses & Skirts

Pongee Silks, sport stripes, 36 inches
wide, rose, cope, navy..... \$1.00 yd.Wash Jap Silks, sport stripes, 36 in.
wide, green, brown, lavender.....
\$1.00 yd.Sport Stripes in linen finish, poplins
and gabardines, 36 in. wide.....
25c, 29c, 59c yd.Cream Serges, 44 in. wide, 85c yd.;
50 in. wide..... \$1.50 yd.Black and White Stripe Serge, 54 in.
wide..... \$1.25 yd.White Corduroys, 30 in. wide.....
75c and \$1.00 yd.Colored Corduroys, 28 in. wide,
navy, cope, rose, green, wisteria,
grey..... \$1.00 yd.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

NEW
Wash GoodsAwning Striped Poplins, colors old rose,
light blue, green, cadet and navy;
yard wide—

35c

Yard Wide Mercerized Poplins, colors
pink, pale blue, navy, also white—

25c

White Mercerized Voile with colored
embroidered dot, colors pink, green,
blue, black and lavender—

42 1-2c

Awning Stripe Beach Cloth, black, blue,
green and old rose—

25c Yd

Mercerized Voile in a good assortment
of patterns and colorings, 40 inches
wide—

25c

Mercerized Voiles, white grounds with
colored floral effects—

12 1-2c Yd

L. E. Staples, Market St.

BOSTON DENTIST DYING FROM AUTO ACCIDENT

Dr. Buriston, on Motor Cycle, Collided With Car at York Beach Yesterday Afternoon--May Not Recover

Dr. Bernard Buriston, a dentist with offices on Tremont street, Boston, is lying in a serious condition in a cottage at York Beach, as a result of a collision between his motorcycle and an automobile at Long Beach, York, Memorial Day afternoon. The condition of Dr. Buriston was so critical that it was found impossible to remove him to the hospital and he was taken into the "Breakers," a cottage occupied by a Mr. Fiske, believed to be a resident of Lynn, Mass. Grave fears are held for the life of the injured dentist and he is being constantly attended by Dr. F. W. Smith of York village, who had worked several hours over the man after the accident before he could bring him to a state of consciousness.

Dr. Buriston was removed to the Orchard, Me., and was running his machine on the right side of the road along Long Beach. As he was making the turn near the Ocean Side House, two automobiles were coming toward him. The driver of the rear car, John A. Green, 97 Sagamore street, Lynn, Mass., made an attempt to pass the car ahead of his, the car and motorcycle crashing head-on. Both machines were practically demolished, the car being later towed to this city for repairs and the motorcycle being almost worthless.

Dr. Buriston was sent to the "Breakers" and after examination by Dr. Smith, who was near the scene of the accident, it was announced that no bones were broken. After some time Dr. Buriston became semi-conscious and an effort was made to get him to his feet. He could not stand and it is believed by the physician that he is severely injured internally, small hope being held for his recovery. In addition to the supposed internal injuries, Dr. Buriston sustained severe cuts on his head, leg, hip and jaw, and he is powerless to move his mouth.

No arrest was made in the case but the name and address of Mr. Green was secured by the York authorities.

In case the accident proves fatal, friends and relations of Dr. Buriston in Boston have been notified of his serious condition. The accident took place about 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

DAILY SPORT LETTER

(By Frank H. Menke)

Stanley Ketchell was killed nearly six years ago, yet since that time no middleweight fighter in the world has proven himself a worthy successor.

Six years have come and gone and the middleweight throne still remains vacant. The fighting world is full of champions for the king's job—but there isn't a fighter in the 155 pound division who seems a worthy successor—who is a champion in every sense of the word.

For a year or more Mike Gibbons was hailed by many as the best man in the division. But happenings during the past eight or ten months have proven that Mike is not a champion; that he has been overrated greatly and is not in any way a logical successor of the great Ketchell.

Once upon a time during the early days following Ketchell's death—the pugilistic world was cluttered up with likely looking imitators. And the most of them failed, or dropped out of sight, entirely before they ever reached the height attained by the wonderful "Old Bull" fighter.

Almost as soon as Ketchell was laid in his grave a dozen men jumped to the fore and laid claim to his title. That of Billy Fiske's was quite generally recognized—for a time. Billy once was the champion due to the fact that he had beaten Ketchell, but Fiske soon lost the champion's laurels.

Meanwhile Frank Kluge, Jim Flynn, Leo Houck, Jack Town Sullivan, Dave Smith, Willie Lewis, Saylor Burke, Bob Mohr, Marty McMan, Joe Thomas,

as Jim Smith, all claimed the championship.

Some of that squad were good fighters, but not great. None showed much superiority over the others. Within a year or two it was proved conclusively to fans that no one of the outfit was really fit to be king.

And then along came a new era of fighters—Mike Gibbons, George Knockout Brown, Eddie McGoorty, Battling Levinsky, Jack Dillon, Geo. Chip, and a flock of others. Of the lot Dillon was greatest. But the Bearcat quickly outgrew the class. Levinsky cut a wide swath battling as a middle for a time, but he too, bulked into the heavyweight division. Brown never was a good fighter. McGoorty had risen to great heights and looked like the best choice for the championship. Then he went to Australia, met Leg Darcy and suffered a brace of beatings, which sent him down—and still down.

And this brings us to Darcy. In Australia they claim he is the greatest middleweight developed in the past ten years. He has had no real test in Australia; they grow very, very enthusiastic about home products. Occasionally they have discovered a "wonder" and "wonders" eventually journeyed to America and the wonders ceased.

The same thing may happen Darcy. It's one thing for a fighter to gain a great reputation in his home land, with home crowds, home referees and other things; it is another thing to prove that reputation on foreign soil before foreign crowds, and with a foreign referee doing the work.

Darcy's victories over Brown and McGoorty on the face of things, stamp him as a great fighter. But beating up Brown is a job that many dubs have tackled with ease. An American sportsman who saw the second Darcy-McGoorty scrap in Australia tells us that Darcy got all the best of the refereeing. Which may partially atone for Eddie.

And so the Darcy claim to the championship is not a great one until he is put to the test—a few fights in the U. S. A. against some of the best middleweights on these shores.

P. S.—Oh, yes, now that you mention it, there is a fighter named Al McCoy and he lives in Brooklyn. Like we've claimed the title because he secured a Mike knockout over Geo. Chip. Al probably is the middleweight champion of Brooklyn—but that is about the only place where his claim is recognized.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man an unhappy slave. For injuries blood and sluggish liver, use Burdock Blood Bitters. On the market 35 years. \$1.00 a bottle.

WOULD BUILD NEW BRIDGE

One Should Be Constructed Across Great Bay to Replace Structure Destroyed in 1854.

(Olive L. Frisbee)

Our ancestors seem to have made more use of Great Bay than we have done in late years for, the bay was most popular with the early settlers in this section of New Hampshire and by 1640 practically all of the land along the shores on both sides of the bay had been taken up and occupied. Two or three ferries had been established across the bay and a few years later several saw mills were in operation, located along the shore. These were the water mills.

In 1791 the Piscataqua bridge across the bay was built and served as one of the greatest booms to this section of the state that can be found in history. It completed a turnpike between Portsmouth and Concord and was built at tremendous expense. The bridge was 2,565 feet long and 38 feet wide, costing \$65,217.21 to construct and was situated between Fox Point and Maudslayi Neck, and for a number of years was maintained as a toll bridge.

The bridge gave way in 1850, was repaired and again gave way in 1853. In 1851 600 feet of the bridge was destroyed at the Newington end, carried away by ice coming down the river in the spring and was never rebuilt. All that remains at present of this structure are the abutments at Fox Point, Goat Island, and those at the Durham shore. The road leading to these abutments is known as Mast road, recalling to our minds the tall poles which the state furnished the builders of ships for the King's Navy and later the vessels of our own navy and merchant marine which were built at this port. These poles were brought down to Portsmouth over this bridge and road from the northern part of the state and it was called, even in that day, Mast road.

If this bridge paid as a toll bridge 122 years ago when traffic was relatively light, it seems more than probable that with the great automobile traffic of today a similar bridge, constructed from modern material and by modern methods, could easily be maintained, and soon made to pay for itself.

At the time the bridge was in operation it served in addition as the connection between the up and down state travel, as the only means of road communication between this city and the one summer resort Portsmouth residents had at the time. It was a pleasure road that served a great want and was in operation now would again fill a gap that would open this part of the state with the up state section as a short, direct, pleasure route for auto tourists.

I have said that this old Piscataqua bridge was 36 feet wide. Compare it with another toll bridge built more recently across our river and the more modern bridge falls far short of the structure erected and maintained by our ancestors of over a century ago.

The rebuilding of a modern bridge to replace the one destroyed in 1854 would be one of the greatest booms to this section of the state, as well as to the whole of New Hampshire that can be undertaken at this time. Let it be done, as the greatest thing to bloom New Hampshire.

KITTERY POINT

A social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Emery on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Christian church.

Mrs. Corinne Colby left today for Alton Bay where she will pass a few days with friends.

Mrs. Sarah Parker of Lynn, Mass., is visiting relatives in town.

Wallace Colby passed Memorial Day at Hampton Beach.

Mrs. J. D. Carty and little daughter passed Memorial Day with relatives in Portsmouth.

The W. C. T. U. will meet on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Frank C. Frisbee.

The Ladies' Aid of the Free Baptist church was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Cora Blake this afternoon at her home on the Harbor road. Light refreshments were served by the hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart have returned to their home in Cambridge, Mass., after passing several days at their summer home here.

Mrs. Hattie Lyngdon of Brooklyn, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Frank Blake of Foye's Lane.

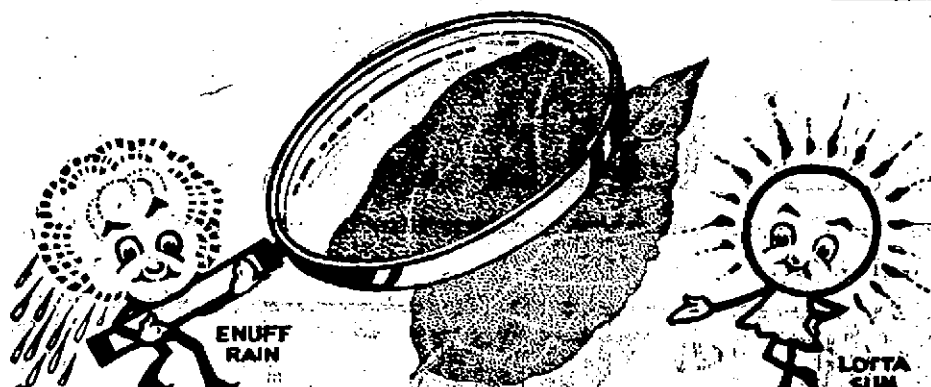
Mrs. E. G. Hall of Portsmouth was the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. C. K. Perry.

Mrs. John Goodwin, little daughter Bernice, and Miss Clara Dore passed Memorial Day with relatives in York.

Miss Florence O. Driley has returned to her home at York Beach, after passing a few days with her grand- parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moulton.

Herbert E. Tobey passed Memorial Day with friends in Boston.

Frank Davis of Boston visited his



Get close to NATURALLY good tobacco

Naturally good tobacco stands alone when it comes to making a real cigarette! You'll soon prove that with your very first Perfection Cigarette.

The golden Virginia tobacco in Perfection received all its mellowness—all its good, sprightly and appealing taste direct from old mother Nature!

Get your first package today because they're

JUST NATURALLY GOOD

JUST NATURALLY GOOD

Perfection CIGARETTES

10 for 5¢ Also packed 20 for 10¢



Everything New For Spring

COMPLETE NEW LINE JUST RECEIVED AT SIEGEL'S STORE

Prices That Are Bound to Please

WOMEN'S SUITS

Here is rare good news for seventy-five women who want a smart new suit for Spring wear at an unusually low price.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE GROUP OF GARMENTS WHICH WE PURCHASED FROM A LEADING MANUFACTURER AT THIS UNUSUAL PRICE CONCESSION, WE HAVE REDUCED FROM OUR REGULAR, WELL SELECTED STOCK THE BEST AND HIGHEST PRICED SUITS IN A MANNER THAT WILL SAVE YOU ENORMOUSLY.

Smart Belted Suits of serge.

New Tailored Styles in gabardine, serge.

Braid Bound Suits in serges and checks.

Dressy Suits of tan gabardine and serge.

Afternoon Suits of silk taffeta and faille.

Smart Suits of gabardine and serge in blue, black, green, tan, gray and novelty mixtures.

Sports Suits in wool velour, wool jersey.

Big Reductions

ON ALL NEW SUMMER SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS, SWEATERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, RAINCOATS, AND TRIMMED MILLINERY, AT THE

SIEGEL STORE CO.

57 MARKET STREET. THE STORE OF QUALITY FOR THE PEOPLE.

AT WORK ON THE BOUNDARY

Officials on a Hike Along the Banks of the Connecticut River.

Attorney General James P. Tuttle, Assistant Attorney General Joseph S. Matthews and Councilor James B. Wallace are now doing a walking stunt along the banks of the Connecticut river, to see for themselves whether the boundary line lies along the middle of the stream or somewhere over the Vermont side of the river. Vermont claims the center of the river marks the division of the states, while New Hampshire maintains that the line is some varying number of feet on the other side of the Vermont shore, to be determined by the changes in the course of the river in course of the last century.

The trio after the attorney generals had poured over musty tomes in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Washington, decided to call in the councilor from Canaan and take a stroll along the river from the head-

lands to the Massachusetts line and see for themselves where the line is. When they have made the perambulation which they figure will take a month or more they will go on to Washington to tell the justices of the United States supreme court, just where the line is.

BASE BALL

Morning Games
American League
Red Sox 4, Washington 3.
National League
Braves 6, Brooklyn 3.
American League
Boston 5, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
National League
Brooklyn 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburg 9, Cincinnati 8.
New York 10, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.

Heh! Heh! Heh! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching. 50c a box.

TWO BADLY INJURED IN AUTO RACE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—Tom Rooney and his mechanic, Thunhouser, were both probably fatally injured in the Memorial Day automobile race just as the half-way mark was hit this afternoon. The accident occurred on the south end of the oval. Rooney was driving desperately, when suddenly spectators saw his big green car dive headlong into the wall.

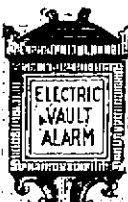
In a bedlam of roaring exhausts and cheers from 40,000 throats, twenty-one motor thoroughbreds were sent away here at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon in the annual Memorial Day International Sweepstakes.

Dangling at the end of the wire, nerve racking 300 miles were the gold on phone—\$30,000.

At the end of ten miles Eddie Rickenbacker, in a Maxwell led and Barney Oldfield was crowding at his heels. The average for the ten miles was 91.12 miles.

After leading for the better part of forty miles Rickenbacker's Maxwell went out of the race with a broken steering knuckle.

Read the Want Ads.



UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY ORGANIZED 1824

LONG EXPERIENCE

in banking, ample resources, and facilities of proven worth are the important qualities afforded you by the First National Bank for Safety and Good Service. Checking Accounts are solicited.

Stockholders' Liability \$150,000.00

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.



EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES

Absolutely Pure 100% Turkish Tobacco
Cork Tips **10 Cents for 10** *Plain Ends*



ALFRED G. VALE

CHARLES C. SKINNER

JOHN E. WILLIAMSON

WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN

WILLIAM J. GARVEY

Here is the Blending Board of The American Tobacco Company - the Board which passes on \$5,000,000 worth of Turkish Tobacco every year

No other tobacco company in America can have the services of so brilliant an aggregation of experts, gentlemen. The salaries of this Board amount to many thousands of dollars annually—to produce general excellence in the pure Turkish cigarettes made by this Company. Yet, on the enormous output of cigarettes manufactured by The American Tobacco Company, it represents only a fraction of a cent to insure this general excellence.

The personnel of this Board is most interesting. It numbers among its members

men whose names have been famous for years in the cigarette industry in America. Its chairman, Mr. W. H. O'Brien, Vice President of The American Tobacco Company, is famous as the producer of every big selling pure Turkish cigarette in America today. Those around him are the men who have made this Company the leader of the world in producing quality in a cigarette. This Board meets twenty-six times a year. Its main work is to see that the standards of the brands are kept right up to top notch. At the same time a sub-committee is conducting experimental work on new blends all the time.

It is a fact most interesting, that just one hundred and twelve blends of tobaccos were produced before the EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS blend was decided upon. When one considers that each blend requires one thousand pounds of tobacco, the tobaccos being used in exact proportion from each Turkish province as decided upon by each member of the Board, the enormous initial expenditure will be appreciated—but The American Tobacco Company never does anything by halves.

We present a chart for your inspection which has never been shown to the American public before. It shows the selection of Turkish tobaccos now being used in EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS cigarettes. You will notice that five years' tobacco is called upon to furnish the blend. At present tobaccos from the 1910 to the 1914 crop are employed. When the 1910 crop gives out, the 1915 one, which has already been tested for smoking quality, aroma and delicacy, will be used. By this gradual change the blend never varies. When the crop of a certain province is not used it is because it did not come up to expectations for quality and consequently must be eliminated from the EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS blend.

Little do you think, when you buy a box, of the untiring effort, energy and brain power that has produced this inimitable cigarette. It almost begs description to inform the public of their goodness from every standpoint, and of the EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS factory where they are made—the factory which amazed M'Cann of the New York Globe, whose ideas on cleanliness in factories are the most drastic in the world.

Remember, we want everyone who can to visit the EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS factory, 337-347 West 27th Street, New York City. Your name and address on a postal will bring you the card of admission promptly. Furthermore, we would welcome questions from smokers regarding cigarette manufacturing. The next two advertisements of STRAIGHTS will tell you in general about the factory before we begin telling you about the actual manufacturing of EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES.

TOBACCO BLENDING CHART					
PROVINCE	GRADE	1910	1911	1912	1913
Serres					
Mahala					
Zieghlina					
Drama					
Provista					
Samsoun					
Smyrna					
Edirnidjik					
Cavalla					
Xanthe					

Egyptienne Straights Cigarettes Are Made and Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company

The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted, by The Herald Publishing Company.

TERMS—\$4.00 a year when paid in advance; 50 cents a month; 1 cent per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Communications should be addressed to F. W. Harford, Editor.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Advertising rate reasonable and made known upon application.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS
TELEPHONES:

Editorial.....28 | Business.....37

Portsmouth, N. H., Wednesday, May 31, 1916.



Of Doubtful Utility.

The experiment of Newark, N. J., with all-year schools finds hearty endorsement at the hands of W. S. Deffenbaugh of the department of the interior. Mr. Deffenbaugh is specialist in city school administration of the bureau of education, and he is much pleased with the results of the Newark experiment. He finds that "time is saved, street loafing is largely prevented and health is conserved by eliminating the long summer vacation." He says the children gain time so that many of them are ready to enter the high school at the age of twelve years. Mr. Deffenbaugh reports that he found many parents and pupils in favor of all-year schools. The children said the school rooms were more comfortable places in hot weather than the streets, and the parents claimed to feel easier about their children when they were in school. One said: "If there were no summer schools we should not know where our children were. They would leave home early in the morning and run all over the city. Now we know that they are safe in the school house and in no danger of being run over by automobiles or street cars."

These are some of the reasons advanced in favor of all-year schools, and that they have some force is not to be denied, yet the probability is that the idea will fail to appeal to the majority of American cities. There is much to be said in favor of the summer vacation. In most public schools at the present time there is considerable pressure. The pupils are expected to reach a certain point at a certain time, and most of them, as well as their parents, feel that they have done enough by the end of the school year, and that a vacation will be helpful rather than harmful. In the heated season neither body nor mind is as fit for hard work as in cooler weather, and to keep the schools open the year round would convert them into a grind which in many cases would be very wearing upon both teachers and pupils unless there was a reduction of pressure which would result in no more being accomplished in the full year than is done in the present school year.

On the whole, it is to be doubted that the all-year school is desirable or advisable. Vacation has its uses. There is a time to work and there should also be a time to rest. Most parents manage to get away from home more or less during the heated season, something which would hardly be practicable if their children were in school.

The facilities for schooling are very generous, and the advantages of all-year schools will have to be fully demonstrated before the example of this New Jersey city will be generally followed.

Yes, this is the land of opportunity, and there are not wanting those who are ready to improve it. An office boy of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York turned up missing the other day, and with him went the money for the weekly payroll, amounting to more than \$10,000. The boy may not have studied financial methods in vain, but he is on the wrong track just now. Later he will probably know how to make money in ways that will not subject him to penalty, and then he will not have to be an office boy and run away with the payroll.

How time flies. Cuba has just celebrated the 14th anniversary of the birth of her present government, under which her people have enjoyed peace, liberty and prosperity. It seems but a very short time since the cry, "Cuba Libre," was ringing in the air, but the little struggle was quickly ended and the people of Cuba are to be heartily congratulated on the great benefits and blessings the upheaval brought to them.

President Wilson at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the American Bible Society in Washington dwell on the usefulness of the Bible in drawing the people of the earth together. But the way they have been coming together for the last two years is not altogether encouraging. Nevertheless, the Good Book furnishes innumerable precedents for this form of commingling.

The Billy Sunday campaigns make great business for the street railroads, consequently the shareholders of the Boston Elevated are reported to be looking forward to his visit to that city with happy anticipations. But published reports indicate that the greatest business evangelist doesn't let all of the money get into the hands of the street railway companies.

The administration is calling the attention of Great Britain and France to the important fact that tampering with the United States mail is a "lawless practice" and that only a "radical change in policy" will be satisfactory to this country. It is about time for reform in this field. The outrage has been going on long enough, and too long.

The Republican convention is to be something of an entertainment as well as an event of great national importance, if we may judge from the price of spectators' seats, which are reported to be selling at \$250 each. That beats even football and Marathon events.

COMMENTS ON JUDGE'S DECISION

Manchester Union Prints Interesting Editorial Concerning Portsmouth Case.

The Manchester Union today printed the following interesting editorial concerning the recent decision of Judge Gupill in regard to keeping children home from school:

"Judge Gupill of the municipal court at Portsmouth has launched a judicial innovation by declaring that he will not impose any sentence on parents who do not send their children to school in cases where the children are kept out because their mother has to go away from home to work and the children have no suitable clothing or are obliged to care for younger brothers and sisters. This declaration was made while the court had under consideration a complaint of the city school authorities against a mother for violation of the law in failing to send her children to school. The court's position, logically enough taken, is that, instead of punishing such parents, the authorities should take steps to secure from the city or from the county the sort of aid which would enable the parents to give their children an opportunity to attend school."

"Law is law, and the law requires that all children shall attend school except under certain definitely specified conditions—among which lack of suitable clothing, absence of the mother from home, and the care of younger children are not included. With penalties prescribed for violation, there may be those who will contend that the courts have no option as to whether or not they shall impose sentence where guilt is found. At the same time, the position that assistance, rather than punishment, should be forthcoming for well-intending but impoverished parents, to the end that their children may enjoy the educational advantages which the state affords, is a sound position. In a land boasting of its unprecedented prosperity—in which New Hampshire certainly shares to the full—it is a pitiful condition of affairs which keeps even a few children out of school because their parents are too poor to clothe them presentably, or because the mothers who should be at home to care for the younger members of the family are compelled to go forth to earn a livelihood and leave the home in charge of children of school age. Portsmouth is not the only city in New Hampshire which has such cases; nor is New Hampshire the only state in New England, nor New England the only section of the country, where such unhappy conditions obtain. Is there not some practicable remedy?"

KITTERY

LOST—A bunch of keys and a knife on Sunday, May 21, between Kittery Post Office and Kittery Point bridge. Return to Charles Cobb, Box 255, Kittery.

Mrs. Edgar H. Baker and son of Otis avenue are visiting relatives at Truro, Mass.

A choir rehearsal will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Government Street Methodist church.

Chaplain Allison J. Hayes, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Rhode Island, returned to Charlestown Navy Yard this morning after passing the holiday in town the guest of friends.

Miss Veronika Roche, who has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Moody of Otis avenue for the past two weeks, returned today to her home in Hartford, Conn.

The Misses Isabelle and Elizabeth Coughlin of Sanford passed the week-end holiday in town with their grandmother, Mrs. Mary J. Bridges of Main street.

Floyd Walker of the Junction has taken a position in Spaulding's leather and shoe factory at Milton, N. H. He passed the holiday in town with his parents.

Mrs. James H. Locke of the Intervene drove to Rye Center on Memorial day to decorate the grave of her late husband, it being the first time that she has been out doors since her recent serious illness. Her many friends will be pleased to learn that she is doing nicely.

P. A. Paymaster A. Graham Hearne arrived home Tuesday from Haiti from which post he has been transferred to the Charlestown navy yard. He was met in Boston by Mrs. Hearne, who accompanied him home, where he will enjoy leave.

Thomas Stevenson of Melrose, Mass., passed the holiday in town with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. M. May of Rogers road.

The Riverside Reading Club will meet on Friday afternoon with Mrs. George Trevelyan of the Intervene.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederik Hill of Dorchester, Mass., passed the holiday with Mr. Louis H. Colburn of Friend street. Warren Hayford of Worcester Polytechnic Institute was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hayford of "Gopher's Nest," over the week-end holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rand of Somers-

CURRENT OPINION

Conscription as a Military Measure Proved a Failure in the Civil War.

The fact that Germany's military efficiency is grounded in compulsory training and service probably accounts for the advocacy in certain quarters of conscription as a measure of preparedness in this country. Experience in the civil war is also cited in support of the argument.

If efficiency on the firing line be the test, and it should be, the records of the Federal draft in 1863-4 do not bear out the contention. There were about 1,800,000 voluntary enlistments before a draft was ordered, and the most notable battles of the war as well as the most signal Federal victories came in that period. Out of 2,859,132 Federal enrollments 214,221 might be credited to conscription, as follows: Conscripts held to service, 52,068; conscripts sent substitutes, 75,429; conscripts paid commutation, 86,724; total, 214,221. Men to the number of 42,581, who were liable to be drafted, but had not been drawn, sent substitutes.

In point of fact conscription added just 52,068 soldiers to the army ranks. Desertions were frequent among them and the substitutes. Among regulars the desertions were 21 per cent, among volunteers 6 per cent.

Germany's conscription hits the peasants hardest. The upper and middle classes escape its rigors, even though they serve. The democratic equality in conscription is a delusion. Men who won't volunteer escape the dragnet or if caught turn out worthless at the front. "You can chain a conscript to a cannon wheel, but you can't make him fight!"—By Captain George J. Kilmer, Late U. S. V., Noted Military Expert.

ville, Mass., were holiday visitors in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trevelyan of Locke's Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Keene and young son of Quincy, Mass., passed the week-end holiday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Keene of Locke's Cove. Mr. Keene returned to Quincy Tuesday evening, but Mrs. Keene and little son will remain a while longer.

Mr. Louis B. Colburn of Friend street entertained Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Joy of Everett, Mass., over Decoration day.

All children taking part in the Children's day exercises at the Government Street Methodist church are requested to attend the rehearsal to be held in the vestry on Thursday afternoon after school.

Howard Keene of Friend street, together with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chesley, and daughter Miss Helen, and Mr. Edward Chesley of Government street, motored to Northwood, N. H., on Tuesday.

Singene has hundreds of navy undershirts, all sizes, 25c each. m31, if all schools in town were closed on Tuesday in observance of the national holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Keene, and Mrs. Annie Holmes of Malden, Mass., motored here and passed Decoration day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trevelyan of Locke's Cove.

Messrs. Earl and Kenneth Prior of Melrose, Mass., passed the holiday in town with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker and daughter Doris of Love lane returned home this morning after passing the week-end holiday with relatives in York.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their regular meeting this evening at the home of Mrs. C. M. Prince, Prince avenue.

Mrs. Ida Marshall, who has been visiting in York, passed the week-end holiday in town with her daughter, Mrs. J. Edwin Paul of Simpson street.

Mrs. Owen Rogers and daughter returned to their home in Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday evening, having been called here by the death of her sister, Mrs. Harriet P. Frost.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrow of Rogers road are rejoicing over the birth of twins, a boy and girl, born early Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fernald of Augusta were visitors in town today.

Lester Staples of Love lane passed the week-end holiday with relatives in North Berwick.

Mrs. Clarence Staples and Miss Nellie Call visited relatives in North Berwick on Memorial day.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Paul of Lynn passed Memorial day in town with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hall of Otis avenue.

Despite the pouring rain on Tuesday morning, the Memorial day exercises were successfully carried out. The marines and sailors from the Navy Yard made an excellent showing and

much favorable comment was heard upon their appearance. At 8:30 o'clock the Navy Yard band joined E. G. Parker Post, No. 99, G. A. R., and escorted them to the navy yard. At 8:45 a. m., a company of marines from the U. S. S. Southey and company of bluejackets from the U. S. S. Washington met the veterans at the main gate and accompanied them to the navy yard cemetery, where the graves were decorated and the usual exercises of the G. A. R. held, including the firing of three volleys by a firing squad from the U. S. S. Southey and the sounding of "march" by the bugler from the marine barracks. After the completion of the exercises at the navy yard cemetery the procession proceeded to Orchard Grove cemetery, for the exercises, decoration of graves, firing of three volleys, and sounding of "march." A halt was made at the navy yard bridge, during which time flowers were thrown from the bridge into the water by the school children of Kittery in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives at sea.

Buy your ice of H. E. Roberts. Call phone 933Y. All deliveries promptly made.

Mrs. Ella F. Dow of the Hollis road, Biddeford, who has been at Kittery, Me., for several weeks, called there by the serious illness of her brother-in-law, has returned home. Mr. Eastman is still in a serious condition and has been taken to the Webster hospital at Biddeford where he can have careful treatment and relatives can visit him daily.

CADDIES GO TO WAR, SO HOTEL KEEPER FAILS.

London, May 30.—Brought into the bankruptcy court, a man named Nash, who had run a hotel at Mildenhead, said he had failed because so many golf caddies who had formerly patronized him had gone to war.

GIRLS ELECT OFFICERS

The girls of the Deborah Zion club have elected the following officers: President, Rose Levy; vice president, Mabelle Polimer; treasurer, Jennie Nunn; secretary, Beanie Sabben; financial secretary, Ella Shoransky.

KITTERY POINT

Buy your ice of H. E. Roberts. Call phone 933Y. All deliveries promptly made.

Officers from Fort Constitution were in Dover on Saturday looking for a soldier by the name of William Hurd. Officer Grady located Hurd and placed him under arrest. The prisoner was turned over to the U. S. officers who took him back with them.

After a hearty meal, take, Dean's Regula to assist your stomach, liver and bowels. Regulas are a mild laxative, 25c at all stores.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER

EVERY YEAR EVERY MONTH EVERY DAY

DO YOU HEAR THE CALL?

These are the days when the little birds are cheeping "Come Out in the Garden." But gardening is not all play! The correct implements, however, make for fewer blisters. What about a wheelbarrow, lawn-mower, hedge-trimmer, shovel, spade, trowel, rake, hose-reel, sprinkler, grass-

trimmer or a lawn-roller? The Advertising News in this newspaper quotes these very necessary garden tools at a reasonable price. Do you read the ads? Does this talk remind you of the tough cutting last summer with that antiquated grass-chewer of yours? But a lawn-mower.

COMFORT AND RIGHT APPEARANCE



Hard on your shoes?
Lose their appearance in no time?
Save your heels, save your shoes—above all, save your nervous system by wearing well-made, well-shaped shoes equipped with O'Sullivan Heels of new, live rubber.
O'Sullivan Rubber Heels last twice as long as leather, and hold your shoes in shape much longer.
Remember, already attached.

Remick's Shoe Store

11 Congress Street.

AUDIENCE'S ARE FICKLE.

It Doesn't Take Much to Spoil a Fine Scene or a Speech.

One of my favorite fancies is of an audience composed of the elect of the ages, with Socrates, Homer, Sophocles, Demosthenes, Praxiteles, Cicero, Horace, Dante, Moore, Milton, Goethe, Washington Irving, Ben Jonson, Coleridge, Thackeray and Bernard Shaw in the front row and back of them an assemblage of personages of like degree listening to William Shakespeare lecturing on "The Study of Hamlet."

I can imagine him holding that crowd with a fascinated interest, working upward through increasingly palpitating stages to a volcanic climax. And then in the midst of it I can fancy a torpid shell out prowling forth from the wings and as she crosses the stage stealing every eye and intelligence in that crowd away from the speaker, including the attention of Homer, who detects from the rustle that something is happening and who finds himself suddenly possessed with a demonic desire to get away from the speech.

No audience can resist a cat, a dog, a bat, a bird or any simple diversion. The more commonplace the interruption the more splendidly the audience concentrates upon it.—Victor Mordock in Collier's Weekly.

Passing of the Musk Ox.

The musk ox is fast following the buffalo to commercial extinction, and its fur will be in a few years as hard to find as a first class buffalo robe is today. The animal is found on the shores of the Arctic ocean in the Mackenzie district, the farther north the better the fur. Eskimos hunt the musk ox, which is very gentle and easily taken. The pelts are shipped by dog team and canoe down to the fur trading posts of the Canadian west. Owing to the distance of the musk ox habitat from civilization, very few skins can be brought down at a time, and the number of robes on the market each season is necessarily limited. Because of the northerly latitudes in which the animal lives, the musk ox has very thick fur. At the base of the long, flowing hair, sometimes forty inches in length, which is the distinguishing mark of the musk ox, there is a thick growth of wool, so that a robe made up from one of these pelts is capable of withstanding any cold.—Consular Report.

A Continuous Performance.

Once upon a time there was a poor and friendless young man, who one day received from an older man a short letter of encouragement and confidence. The young man, not knowing how to express himself, did not answer the letter, but at a critical moment it had such an influence upon him that he took new life and eventually made a remarkable success. Years later he met the older man and said: "If it had not been for the letter you once wrote me I would not now be where I am, but it has always troubled me to think that I never acknowledged it every day since," said the older man.—Life.

Courtship in South America.

A very curious method of courting is adopted by the Zapotecs, a tribe of South America. The love-stricken young man goes out hunting and on his return throws his game at the feet of the woman on whom he has set his affections. If she takes up the game, lights the fire and commences to cook, he knows his suit is accepted. If not he knows he is rejected.

His Remarks.

"Mr. James never opened his mouth while his wife was entertaining her guests the other night."
"Oh, yes, he did—several times!"
"What did he say?"
"Nothing. He yawned."—Baltimore American.

HOUSE FAVORS 50 SUBMARINES

Amends the Naval Bill by 114 to 104 Vote.

Washington, May 30.—Determined Republican efforts to enlarge the building program of the naval appropriation bill, as reported from the naval committee, resulted on Tuesday in the adoption by the house sitting as a committee of the whole, of an amendment increasing the number of submarines from 20 to 50.

Proposals to provide for six battle cruisers instead of five and to add two dreadnaughts and two scout cruisers to the program were defeated after a lively fight.

In order to finish consideration of the bill by the time fixed, 1 o'clock Friday afternoon instead of recessing over Memorial Day, as usual.

So decisive were the votes against additional battle and scout cruisers, that the bigger navy advocates virtually have decided to abandon the fight for them, but they still hope to get the two battleships. Another attempt will be made when the house returns to regular form on Friday.

The battleship proposal was lost by the narrow margin of sixteen votes, 120 opposing and 111 favoring. Fourteen Democrats voted for the amendment and eight Republicans opposed it.

The vote on increasing the submarine was 114 to 101, 17 Democrats voting for it and 86 Republicans opposing it. The additional undersen boats would be of the coast defense type, 17 of which already were provided for by the bill. Many members who have been urging that it would be better to expend money on submarines than on battleships, rallied to the support of the amendment, after voting against the battleship proposal.

A vote of 109 to 83 defeated the proposal to construct six battle cruisers instead of five, and the viva voce vote against the proposal to increase the number of scout cruisers from four to six was so overwhelming that a roll call was not sought.

In proposing the proposed increase of battle cruisers, Chairman Taggart of the naval committee insisted that the Republicans originally planned to demand five such craft, but upon learning that the majority report would recommend this number, they decided to insist upon six. Closing of debate at that point prevented an answer from Representative Butler, who is in charge of the bill for the Republican side.

Secretary Daniels was alternately on the floor of the house and in the galleries throughout the session.

SEVERAL KILLED IN WRECK

(Special to The Herald)
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, May 31.—A passenger train and a freight train collided on those National railway line south of here today. A number of persons were reported killed.

LOST—Between my residence on Richards avenue and the Portsmouth Plains a small handbag containing a gold watch and chain with Masonic charm, pair of glasses, handkerchiefs and other small articles. Please return to C. A. Allen, Armour Beef Company, Tel. 198 or Tel. 211M. m31, 3t

Captain Thomas D. Bray of Kittery Point has sold his gasoline boat to Newburyport parties. He will be missed by the yachtmen and others as he has sold gasoline for years at Terporita's Cove.

WHY NOT

insure your property before it is destroyed by fire? Full information at

TOBEY'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
48 Congress St.
Granite State Building.
Telephone 135.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF UNIVERSALIST
CHURCH COMING

On Sunday morning next, the pulpit of the Universalist church will be occupied by the Rev. W. H. McLaughlin, D. D., of Chicago, Ill. Dr. McLaughlin will be enroute for the Maine State Convention and will remain in Portsmouth for the day. The local church will be greatly favored in having this opportunity of hearing him speak.

OBSEQUIES

Mark E. Nickerson.
The remains of Mark E. Nickerson, who died at Madison, N. H., May 26, arrived in this city on Monday and interment took place in Central cemetery under the direction of Undertaker A. T. Parker.

Portsmouth has nothing to be ashamed of in the manner in which the departed heroes were honored on Decoration Day.

ARGUMENTS WILL COME SATURDAY

Maj. Ralph G. Carpenter in Concord Conferring With Counsel.

Concord, May 31.—Major Ralph G. Carpenter and his counsel, Michael J. Sugrue of Boston, came over from Wolfboro on Sunday to confer with Senator Nathaniel E. Martin, relative to the argument the senator is to make before Judge John Rives next Saturday by the divorce case brought by the major against Mrs. Marguerite Paul Carpenter. They made the trip by automobile arriving here shortly before noon and after luncheon at the Eagle went to Senator Martin's office where they remained about two hours.

General Frank S. Streeter, counsel-in-chief for Mrs. Carpenter, will argue the case for his client. General Streeter had to leave the case at the end of the Thursday afternoon session, to go to Washington to attend the meeting of the National League to Enforce Peace, where he was down for an address. His associate, Walter J. Badger of Boston, had charge of the case the last two days of the trial.

PEOPLE AND THINGS

Several hundred people arrived in Portsmouth Tuesday to witness the Memorial Day parade. Many came by auto and the trolleys from Dover, York and Hampton were crowded in spite of the threatening weather. All of our citizens were delighted that the veterans had fair weather for the parade.

and Major Ureh and Commander Jell were given warm praise for the great success.

News was received here this morning of the death of Arthur Emerson of Derry, a member of the DeWitt Clinton Community, Knights Templar. Mr. Emerson had a number of warm personal friends in this city who will learn with deep regret of his death.

The one topic of conversation about Market Square is regarding the new New Castle Motor Car timetable signs. The signs are erected on the Boston & Maine pole. This space was formerly used to point the way for motorists.

Next year Portsmouth Lodge, No. 51, B. P. O. E. It invited, will be in line with a band and two hundred and fifty members. The invitation came without sufficient time to get proper action, and of course many members had already made other arrangements. The sixty-four in line with the American flag were warmly applauded along the line of march. The emblem of the B. P. O. E. is the Star Spangled Banner, and no body of men in the United States is more loyal to it. It is because of this fact that led to the invitation.

It is understood that the members of the Board of Police Commissioners will not consider applicants over 35 years of age, and they must be good, husky, rugged men in perfect physical condition. It is said that the three appointments will be made within the next ten days.

FELL OVER HOOP AND BREAKS ARM

Catherine Quirk, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Quirk of White Street, while engaged in play, fell over a hoop which she was beating and sustained a fracture of the left elbow.

The White Way is coming slow.

COL. ROOSEVELT ATTACKS HYPHEN

Appeals to St. Louisians to Be True Americans.

(Special to The Herald)

St. Louis, May 31.—Despite the early hour, between 4,000 and 5,000 people gathered at the Union station this morning to greet Col. Roosevelt upon his arrival here. An official reception committee met Col. Roosevelt's train and gave him a hearty welcome. Surrounded by detectives, the Colonel elbowed his way through the crowd to the waiting auto. Unusual precautions were taken to guard Mr. Roosevelt as the result of the attempt made to injure him at Kansas City yesterday. After breakfasting at 8.30 a reception was held at the Phantem Hotel and many old friends called to pay their respects. Col. Roosevelt delivered two addresses here today. The first was at a luncheon given him by the Mercantile club. Following this he attended another luncheon at the City club. The western tour will come to a close at 6 p. m., when he leaves for New York.

In his speech at the City club, Col. Roosevelt appealed to St. Louisians to be true Americans like Franz Sigel, Carl Schurz and the nine regiments all with colonels of German descent, who went from this city to fight for the Union in the Civil war.

His speech was tactful and persuasive. He described numerous Americans of German blood who have been for America first, last and all the time.

He repeated his statement that it would be possible to "man the entire administration from President down with men of German blood, and of such uncompromising Americanism

that every good American could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty." In bringing about racial groups for special interests, he said, Americans of foreign birth are injuring their own descendants, who must live here, be Americans and intermarry with Americans.

"We in this country form a new nation, akin to, but different from each of the nations of Europe," he said. "Our duty is to the United States. This duty should constrain us in the first place to treat the other nations primarily according to the way such treatment serves American interests; and in the second place so far as possible to treat other nations in such manner as serves the interest of man kind at large."

"The American of German descent who goes to Germany is not looked upon as a German. He is looked upon and treated as a foreigner, as an American; and his ways of thought are different from the ways of thought of the people of the land."

PERSONAL PICKUPS

Fred H. Ward is on a business trip to New York.

John W. Bates is suffering from a case of pneumonia poisoning.

Leroy Todd, U. S. N., and wife of Maryland are at the Blackford.

Mrs. W. A. Bragdon has returned from a visit with her sister in Boston.

Mrs. Florence Herman is enjoying an auto tour to Albany and New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Meade of Lynn, Mass., are visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. G. C. Plaisted of 1111 street has returned from a visit at Waterbury, Vt.

Miss Elizabeth Corcoran was the guest of relatives over the holiday at Wolfboro.

Elsworth Thayer of Amherst college passed the holiday with his parents in this city.

John Regan of Fallington street who has been at the Portsmouth hospital was discharged today.

Mrs. Joseph H. Gardner of Salem, Mass., passed the holiday at her former home in this city.

Mrs. James A. Corey and daughter Miss Gertrude Corey are visiting in Salem, Mass., and Boston.

Mrs. Mattie Hutchinson of New York was a visitor at her former home in this city on the holiday.

Mrs. George B. Darnar of Haverhill, Mass., has been visiting friends in New Castle and this city.

Charles L. Downing and wife of Williamstown, Mass., are passing a week with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Eva Charles of Dorchester, Mass., passed the holiday with her mother, Mrs. George W. Stillson.

Mrs. P. M. Robinson gave a card party to a number of friends on Monday evening at her summer home.

Frank Clark who underwent an operation at the Portsmouth hospital recently is making a rapid recovery.

Miss Connie Parsons of Miss Wheelock's School, Boston, passed the holiday with her parents in Rye.

Mrs. J. W. Smerby of Richards avenue has been called to Brookline by the death of her sister's husband.

Mrs. R. J. Boyd and daughter of Lincoln avenue have returned from a four days' stay with friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Young of Newburyport, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Torrey of Richards avenue.

George Dearborn, Herman Quimby, and Edward Donagan of the Internal Revenue office passed the holiday at their homes in Concord.

Mrs. Roscoe Burleigh of Tilton was in this city on Tuesday on her way to Hampton Beach where she will pass the summer season.

Miss Verna I. Russell of Boston, who has been passing a few days with her sisters in the home on South street, returned to Boston last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Boardman Randall have moved to Rye for the summer. Dr. C. R. Johnston who has been seriously ill is improving in health.

Frederic Merrill, Compton Jones and Harry Nelson of the Internal Revenue office clerical force are passing a few days at their homes in Franklin.

Mrs. Percy Robinson entertained a number of guests at her home at Ordmore's Point with auction bridge supper and a dancing party on Monday evening.

Mr. Wilder R. Quint, editorial writer on the Boston Post, and Mrs. Quint have been staying for a few days at their Portsmouth home, the old Hutchins homestead.

Hugh J. Robertson, Jr., and family, who have been staying for a few days at their cottage at the Portsmouth Country Club, returned to their Boston home Tuesday evening.

Benjamin F. Mugridge and daughter Ruth, left today for New York City and Albany and in the latter city will be the guests of Christopher C. Newton, formerly of this city.

MISS SHAW TO SING

Friday evening June 2 at 8 o'clock, the pupils of Ethel W. Pearson will

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

No Alum—No Phosphate

give a recital in the Green Street Free Baptist church, Somersworth, N. H.

Miss Mary Shaw of Portsmouth, soprano soloist of the First Church, Dover, will assist in groups of songs. Other features will be eight-hand numbers for two pianos, and Miss Myrtle Blake of Rochester, who so successfully rendered the Weber Concerto last year, will this year play the Mendelssohn Concerto in G Minor with Mr. Pearson playing the orchestral parts at the second piano. This recital is free, without special invitation, and all wishing to attend will be cordially welcomed.—Dover Democrat.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY.

(Special to The Herald)

London, May 31.—British casualties during May in all the theatres of war in which British forces are fighting totaled 1,767 officers and 25,479 men. The losses this month were much heavier than in March and April.

ELIOT

The Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the South First Advent Christian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Frank Knight Thursday afternoon.

Let's hope June behaves better than May.

Read the Want Ads.

SPOKE AT LITTLETON

Hon. Charles Cogswell Smith of this city delivered the memorial day address at Littleton.

FOREST CLEARED BY FRENCH.

(Special to The Herald)
Berlin, via Sayville, May 31.—The forest south of Comberes on the left

The new store in the block at the corner of Bow and Market Sts., next to W. E. Paul, will be open at an early date as a First Class Custom Tailor Shop. All the latest styles for men will be shown. Watch this space for date of opening.

M. J. KAUMAN
Merchant Tailor

WHITE STORE MARKET ST.

VERY SPECIAL VALUES IN
Suits, Coats, Skirts
Thursday, Friday and Saturday

SUITS—Black and White Checks, Greens and Tans, at\$9.98
Blues, Blacks, Browns and Old Rose, at\$14.75
(Materials, Poplins and Serges)
COAT MIXTURES\$5.00
WHITE SKIRTS from\$1.00 to \$5.00
DRESSES from\$1.98 to \$15.00

YOUR INDIVIDUAL WANTS IN GOOD CLOTHES
Are a Matter of Importance With Us.

In our summer showings, men and young men will find styles, fabrics and colors that will conform satisfactorily to their individual requirements. Every suit is perfect in construction and designed by men who know what you naturally expect in return for your money.

MAX GELMAN 71 Daniel Street TAILOR
Telephone 356M.

Cadillac "Eight"

AGAIN PROVES ITSELF

"World's Greatest Road Car"

Incomparable Stability, Endurance and Sustained Speed Mark Thrilling Dash Across the Continent

Los Angeles to New York in 7 Days, 11 Hours, 52 Min.

A fully equipped standard Cadillac Eight-Cylinder Roadster with E. G. Baker at the wheel, accompanied by W. F. Sturm, left Los Angeles, Calif., at 12.01 A. M. Monday, May 8th, and arrived in New York City Monday, May 15, at 2.53 P. M.

Making the necessary allowance for variation in time of the two cities, the elapsed period was 7 days, 11 hours, 52 minutes.

In 91 hours and 23 minutes less than a motor car had ever before covered the route, is the phenomenal record established.

The driving was all done by one man, E. G. Baker, hence periods for sleep and for food were required.

The regular railroad schedule between the two cities is approximately 90 hours. The distance by railroad is 3240 miles and 22 locomotives are used. The train runs over smooth tracks with a clear right of way, while the Cadillac was obliged to travel 3471 miles and to contend with unnumbered obstacles which the roadway conditions presented—over mountain ranges, along precipitous passes, through desert wastes, fording unbridged streams,

and through roads almost impassable at their best, but made worse by this spring's copious rains.

The first leg of the record-breaking achievement was from Los Angeles through Flagstaff, Ariz., to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Then by way of Santa Fe and Las Vegas, New Mexico, to Trinidad, Col., Dodge City and Emporia, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo. where they arrived at seven-thirty Thursday evening.

From Kansas City over Missouri's notoriously bad roads to St. Louis, thence to Indianapolis, Ind., through Columbus, Ohio, via Wheeling to Pittsburgh, across Pennsylvania with its ups and downs, to Philadelphia, then through Trenton, N. J., to Jersey City, across the ferry to New York City, through the metropolitan traffic to Broadway and Forty-Second St.

This phenomenal achievement, in spite of what was probably the most gruelling punishment which a motor car has ever been called upon to endure for so long a period, following upon the heels of numerous other remarkable road accomplishments, again demonstrates the Cadillac's right to the distinction "The World's Greatest Road Car."

CHARLES E. WOODS, AGENT, PORTSMOUTH

VETERANS HONOR THEIR DEAD

(Continued from Page One)

Love and honor growing greater with each passing year.

For the many years since Memorial Day was set apart for the veterans, these men have marched faithfully and cheerfully to perform their solemn duty of honoring their dead. Memorial Day is their day and although they were assisted in their labors by hundreds of others, these others were in reality, paying their respect and honors to the living as well as the dead heroes. The dead are their dead and it was plainly to be seen by the faces of each and every veteran that it was their day, if any thought for a moment who many more years they might be spared to continue this work, the thought was not apparent from their faces. Contrary to the usual custom the veterans were all driven in motor cars, the marching being done by the younger generations.

The parade formed at Market Square at 1:30 and the march was started at 2:00 o'clock, headed by a police platoon under Assistant Chief George H. Ducker. The parade was under command of Major David Urech, officiating as Chief marshal, and staff, the complete roster as follows:

First Division

Chief Marshal, Major David Urech, mounted.

Chief of staff, Dr. S. F. A. Pickering, bugler and the following aids all mounted:—Col. D. H. McIntosh, Stewart S. Humphreys, Albert Hork, Floyd J. Rand, George A. Moore, Morris S. Hurd, Paul Fernald, Ralph Tilley, Paul Badger, John Mooney, and Corporal La Rose, U. S. A. bugler.

The U. S. Naval Band, Bandmaster A. De Nuzio, U. S. N.

The 156th Company, U. S. Coast Artillery, First Lieut. E. B. Walker, U. S. A., commanding.

Battalion of Marines and Bluejackets from U. S. S. Montana and San Francisco, Lieut. F. H. Glover, U. S. N., commanding.

Company of Marines, Lieut. E. H. Morse, U. S. M. C., commanding.

Company of Bluejackets from U. S. S. Montana, Ensign C. Wilbers, U. S. N., commanding.

Company of Bluejackets from U. S. S. San Francisco, Lieut. G. N. Reeves, U. S. N., commanding.

Band of U. S. S. Montana, F. Demar, leader.

First Company Coast Artillery, N. H. N., U. S. A., Captain C. P. Bodwell, commanding; First Lieut. W. C. Naylor, Second Lieut. George W. Coram.

Second Division

Chief of Second Division and Aides, Portsmouth Drum Corps, M. T. Dellen, leader.

Spanish War Veterans and Sons of Veterans, H. L. Hewitt, commanding.

Portsmouth Lodge, No. 57, B. P. O. B., Exalted Ruler, James W. Barrett, commanding.

Christ Church Boys, Senior Cadets, D. H. P., commanding.

Troop 1, Boy Scouts, Harold N. Smith, Scoutmaster, commanding.

Troop 2, Boy Scouts, William P. Stanley, Scoutmaster, commanding.

Boys Scouts, A. B. Drake, Scoutmaster, commanding.

Whipple, Haven and Paragut school scholars.

Auto carriages, Storer Post No. 3, G. A. R., M. H. Bell, commanding.

Carriages, Officers Storer Relief.

CEMETERY LOTS

CARED FOR and TURFING DONE.

With increased facilities the subscribers again are prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to their care. They will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries they will do turfing and grading in the city on short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale; also Loan and Turf.

Orders left at residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail with Oliver A. Ham, 54 Market street, will be given prompt attention.

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If you do not, save it by bringing your old clothes to us to be renewed and repaired. We can many times give you an extra year's wear out of a suit you consider hopeless. Our cleaning department is as near perfection as scientific knowledge and modern equipment can make it. In our dyeing department we make a specialty of turning old work at two days' notice.

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129 Pembroke St. Tel. 103.



FITZ JOHN PORTER STATUE DECORATED BY WAR VETERANS ON MAY 30TH.

Corps.

Floral and Evergreen carriages. Auto carriages containing invited guests.

No. 1, Captain W. L. Howard, U. S. N., Commandant, Portsmouth naval station; Naval Commander J. V. Klemann, U. S. N.; U. S. Naval Aides, Civil Engineer C. A. Carlson, U. S. N., and Col. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C.

No. 2, Captain E. A. Wallace, U. S. A., Commanding Harbor Fortifications; Lt. H. A. Wingate, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Hoyt, commanding Coast Artillery, N. H. N. G., and Adjutant Israel H. Washburn, N. H. N. G.

No. 3, His Honor, S. T. Ladd, Mayor, City of Portsmouth; Fred E. Drew, City Clerk, City of Portsmouth; Jas. W. Pingle, Superintendent Public Schools, City of Portsmouth; Honorary Chaplain, the Rev. F. J. Scott, Pastor Methodist Church, City of Portsmouth.

Line of March Crowded

The head of the parade got under way at 2:00 o'clock and marched on Congress street, Islington, Cass, Middle streets, Idehards avenue and to the cemetery. The route of the parade was lined with people, men, women and children, all present to do their share in honoring the veterans and their dead. A few hundred yards from the entrance to the cemetery, on Richards avenue, a short halt was made and as the march was again continued the bands played their funeral marches until the final halt was made near the point in the center of the cemetery.

At the cemetery the marchers were formed in battalion formation and remained at attention until the last of the veterans had dismounted from their cars. The work of decorating the graves with wreaths and flags was quickly performed, the veterans being assisted by members of the two troops of Boy Scouts and Spanish War Veterans, the two bands alternating with sacred music.

At the conclusion of the decorating of the graves the orders were read by the Post Adjutant, prayer offered by Post Chaplain Joseph S. Duellier; the reading of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, by Col. True L. Norris and the reading of Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan's general order number 11, issued May 5th, 1863, which set the day apart for this work of honoring their departed comrades.

Three volleys were fired in true military style by the 156th company, G. A. R., U. S. A., followed by taps; these concluding the ceremonies at the cemetery.

Leaving the cemetery the lines marched over South street, Pleasant street to State. The carriages were allowed to pass through the lines here and the guests went to the steps of the Rockingham Hotel, where the parade was reviewed by them as it passed down State street to Middle. As the head of the line reached the square the parade was formed in a battalion line on the right of Congress street and the entire line presented arms or saluted as the cars containing the veterans passed along to their headquarters. The parade was here dismissed by Major Urech.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE DAY

The opinion of practically every one who saw the parade yesterday was the same—The finest ever.

That was a pretty fine looking set of men comprising the platoon of police under Deputy Marshal Ducker.

The weatherman started in as though he intended being mean but he evidently changed his mind and kindly held the rain off until all the ceremonies were concluded.

It was noticeable along the route of

the parade on the street that a number of men followed the widely growing custom of saluting the flag as it was carried past. But there was a greater number who paid no attention to the colors. It is doubtful if this can be seen in any other city in the east. The veterans were all grateful to those who so kindly loaned them the use of their cars. Many of the "boys" are finding it a little hard to march as readily as they did fifty odd years ago. But if the cars had not been available they would have made the march if it was their last act.

The big flag carried by the boys called forth a lot of favorable comment. Superintendent Dowell of the Portsmouth Electric Railroad issued orders to hold the cars off Congress street until the parade was dismissed. His thoughtfulness was fully appreciated.

The American flag flying from so many houses added greatly to the holiday appearance of the city. It is regrettable that the flag on the Liberty Pole was forgotten or neglected.

The members of the night force of the Police Department were all forced to do extra duty, either with the platoon in the parade or on the street. But no complaint was heard from any of the men.

CHAS. E. WOODS, CADILLAC AGT., PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FOR SALE.

1916 Cadillac.....	\$1800
1915 Cadillac.....	\$1500
1914 Cadillac.....	\$1000
1913 Cadillac.....	\$400
Ford Runabout.....	\$275
Ford Touring Car.....	\$270
Chevrolet Roadster.....	\$275
Will trade 1912 Cadillac.	
Two 36x55 Goodrich Q.D. castings and tubes, list \$42.75; sell.....	\$25
32x3 1/2 Tubes.....	\$1.50 and \$2.50
37x5 Goodrich Safety Casing.....	\$10
32x3 1/2 Straight Casing.....	\$7
2-Cyl. 24 H.P. Gasoline engine.....	\$35

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, will lead to chronic constipation. Doan's Regulato operate easily. 25c a box at all stores.

ASSASSIN ATTEMPS LIFE OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Four-Inch Knife Hurlled at Him as He is Passing Through Street of Kansas City to Deliver Memorial Address

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—A knife with a four-inch blade was hurled at Colonel Roosevelt as he rode along Grand avenue in his automobile this morning.

John McGrath, Roosevelt's private secretary, after at first trying to suppress the throwing of the knife, later admitted it stating that the knife grazed the colonel's hand without inflicting any injury.

Ernest Schell, one of the American Legion guards who accompanied the Roosevelt car, seized the knife and turned it over to the police. Chief of Police Hammill has a good description of the man who threw the knife. The assailant escaped through the crowd. The knife after grazing the Colonel struck the car, where it was imbedded. Then it fell to the running board. With a curse, the man forced his way backward and the jostling crowd closed round him, effectively hiding his identity.

Fearing a riot might follow the spreading of the news of the man's attempt among the crowd, Ernest Schell, who saw the incident, picked up the long-bladed knife and handed it to the uniformed policeman who was following him.

"Put this in your pocket," Schell told the officer. "Keep it hidden from the crowd."

The policeman obeyed and secreted the knife. Detectives then endeavored to locate its owner.

Colonel Roosevelt was bowing and waving his hand to the crowds on the opposite side of the car and was unaware of the attempt until later when he had reached his hotel.

"The man who threw the knife was tall, old and wore brown clothes," said Schell. "Although I saw him for only an instant, I believe he had been drinking."

To the roar, "We want Teddy," from several thousand throats, Roosevelt arrived here at 5:45 o'clock this morning. Thousands jammed the Union station as the colonel left his private car and additional thousands were packed here in the streets outside. The colonel was in high good humor.

"Good morning, everybody," he called as he stepped out of the car and was surrounded by a flying wedge of policemen and reporters, he eluded his way from the station to the waiting automobile.

At noon he was the guest of the Commerce Club at luncheon. At four o'clock he spoke at Convention Hall and at 11 tonight he will leave for St. Louis, where he speaks tomorrow.

Roosevelt Victim of Milwaukee Gunman.

This is not the first attempt to assassinate Colonel Roosevelt. The other attempt came during the 1912 campaign against Taft and Wilson and occurred in Milwaukee.

Colonel Roosevelt was shot by John Schrank, while leaving his hotel for the young a violinist. The children of the Auditorium, where he was to speak, Eliot schools attended in a body with their teachers and a beautiful supper was served by the ladies of the Eliot.

Despite the injury and against the Union to all who wished to remain.

advice of his friends who believed he should go to the hospital at once, Roosevelt persisted in making the scheduled address at the Auditorium. He was hurried afterward to the hospital in Milwaukee. After preliminary treatment there, the Colonel was removed to Mercy Hospital Chicago.

The doctors found the bullet had lodged in the breast, but declared that there were no indications that a vital organ had been touched.

Roosevelt Cheerful

The first intimation the outside world received that Roosevelt's wound was serious came in a statement from the physicians and surgeons at his bedside in the hospital. "This is not a mere flesh wound, but a serious wound in the chest," the doctors stated. "Quietude is absolute essential."

Schrank, Roosevelt's assailant, was captured immediately by Henry F. Coehenns, former Harvard athlete, and Albert Martin, a stenographer with the Roosevelt party. The next day in the Municipal Court in Milwaukee, the man pleaded guilty to the charge made at that time, shooting with attempt to kill Colonel Roosevelt.

A hasty examination by those nearest Roosevelt showed the bullet had been deflected by a thick manuscript in the inside pocket. This was the manuscript of the speech Roosevelt was to make.

ELIOT

Mrs. H. P. Libby has returned home after a ten days' visit in Philadelphia with relatives.

Miss Viola Jordan of Rochester has been the guest of her sister in town for a few days.

The meetings at the Methodist church are being continued this week, the deaconess, Miss Robinson, remaining in town for the week, as a guest at Riverside.

The medal contest which was held at the Congregational church during the convention of the W. C. T. U. last Thursday afternoon from 4 till 5:30 deserves special mention. The speakers, one and all, showing decided talent, and all winning the hearty applause of the large audience. The contestants were Misses Evelyn Wood and Marion Francis Bow of Kennebunk, Ruth Curtis of Kittery, Elizabeth Terry and Spinnery and Master Stewart Clark of Eliot. Master Stewart Clark won the silver medal with the others a close second. The judges were Miss Hatfield Tenney of Old Orchard, Mrs. Baffum of North Berwick, and Rev. William Fortan of Kittery. Miss Amelia J. Bartlett gave several well rendered violin solos between the selections.

The Mayer will leave Hampton Roads within a few days for Havre, France, with a sugar-laden barge in tow.

Read the Want Ad.

Miss Helen Jordan presided at the piano. Mrs. DeLass, Miss and Mrs. E. R. Munson, who have been guests in town at Riverside, have returned to their respective homes.

The scholars and teachers of the Laura Dame School gave an excellent program in honor of Memorial Day at the hall of the Methodist church. The teachers deserving special mention for their part in the work were: Miss Webber, first and second grades; Miss Usher, third and fourth grades; Miss Jordan, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Brewster, seventh and eighth grades. Miss Jordan presided at the piano. Following is the program:

March—"New Mown Hay."

Song, "Dancing Flowers," 5th and 6th grades.

"For Grandpa's Sake," Arline Lavett; "Scott and the Veteran," Susie Staples.

Four Soldier Boys, "3d and 4th grades."

"Our Flag," Rebecca Spinnery.

Song, "Memorial Hymn," 7th and 8th grades.

"Memorial Day," Stanley Waldron.

Exercise, Helen Staples and two boys.

"O Beautiful My Country," Dorothy Martin.

Recitation, Gerald Ross.

"The Veterans," Howard Goodwin.

Song, "America the Beautiful," 3d and 4th grades.

Exercise, Four girls.

"The Flag Goes By," Freda Cole.

Concert Recitation, Grade 4.

"What Can Children Do?" 1st and 2d grades.

Song, "Precious Lives," 5th and 6th grades.

Memorial Day, Bertha Langley.

"To Our Soldiers," Ruth Hodgkins.

"Memorial Day," Florence Titus.

Solo, "The Flag That Has Never Known Defeat," Alma Lavett and chorus.

Concert Recitation, Grade 3.

"Our Hero," Owen Spinnery.

"Duet, 'The Vacant Chair,' Anella Bartlett and Edna Wood.

"Emblem of Decoration Day," Ada Spinnery, Sadie Manson and Lucy Klenke.

"Decoration Day," Marjorie Spinnery.

"Driving Home the Cows," Carl Staples.

"Bring Your Loving Thoughts," Beatrice Cole.

Song, "Patriots' Song," 5th and 6th grades.

Diologue, Ruth Staples and Barbara Bartlett.

"The Banner Betsey Made," Ruth Spinnery.

"Give Peace Again," Eunice Cole.

Duet, "Cherished Names," Alma Lavett, Barbara Bartlett.

"To Our Dead Soldiers," Sadie Manson.

"Decoration Day," Girls of 3d and 4th grades.

"Charge of the Light Brigade," Isabelle Goodwin.

"Keeping Memorial Day," Clarice Cole.

Solo, "The Boys of '61," Avis Spinnery.

"Memorial Day," Edna Gould.

"Why They March," Charlotte Martin.

Song, "Memorial Day," 7th and 8th grades.

Flag Salute, by all.

"Star Spangled Banner," by all.

March.

Mr. Howard E. Bartlett was the guest of relatives on the holiday. Much sympathy is expressed for him as Mrs. Bartlett is very ill at the Newburyport hospital.

Will Attempt to Tow Barge Across the Atlantic

A despatch from Newport News, Va., under date of yesterday, states that the American steamer, Charles F. Mayer, well known at this port, will make an attempt to tow a barge across the Atlantic Ocean, a venture in the history of transatlantic trade which is without precedent. Shipping men are divided in their opinions as to the outcome of the attempt but all agree that it is the first time that such an attempt has been made.

The Mayer will leave Hampton Roads within a few days for Havre, France, with a sugar-laden barge in tow.

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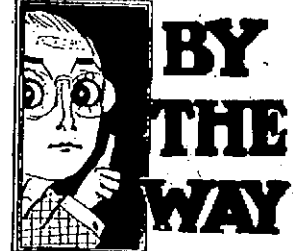


THE MAN WHO KNOWS

does not judge one wines and liquors from our window display. If he did he could not know the fine flavor and rich bouquet of the contents of the bottles. It isn't a pretty label that makes our wines and liquors so good. It's the natural aging and careful bottling. A trial will verify this.

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252 Market St.



Are you having your Washing done by this modern plant? It pays to have your washing done here because we use the finest laundry soap, modern equipment that washes thoroughly, and gently and do not mix washes. Sterilized, superbwork. Call 452W and we do the rest.

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315 Maplewood Ave. Tel. 452W

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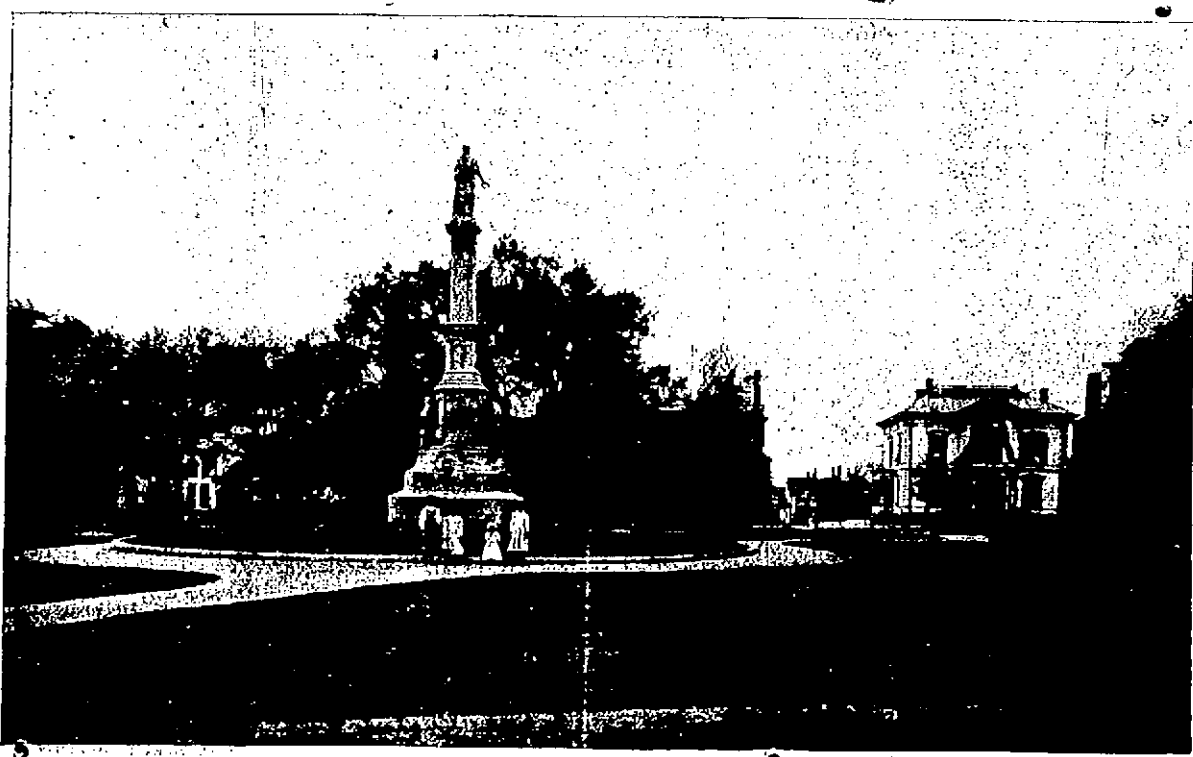
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Orders received at Carl & Co's or see will be given prompt attention.

MANY YOUNG MEN WANTED

Able Bodied Civilians Are Urged to Go on the Naval Training Cruise.

(Special to The Herald)
Boston, May 31.—Two hundred and fifty young men who are willing to strengthen Uncle Sam's first line of defense and uphold the prestige of the old Bay State as the mother of the nation's naval training cruise, "The time for filing applications has been extended from June 1 to July 15 in order to swell the applicants from 200 to 450. The navy department has assigned the Kearsarge to the first division, which includes Massachusetts and New Hampshire. On August 13 this battleship will leave Boston harbor for a three weeks cruise, during which the recruits will be under the instruction of naval officers. At the end of three weeks the battleship will engage in maneuvers with a flotilla of motor boats especially designed as navy adjuncts and owned by Boston citizens. Three weeks aboard the Kearsarge are not expected to develop any officers for the U. S. navy, but at the end of that time it is expected that there will be 450 men who will be fully acquainted with the routine aboard ship and be worth in time of war one hundred times the same number of men who have never taken such a trip in the opinion of Lieut. Frank P. Evans son of the famous "Fighting Bob" Evans. No man who takes the cruise is under any obligation to the navy after he leaves the ship. At the end of the trip the account will be closed by the government and the civilian will have experienced a training such as has never before been offered by the United States navy. He will not be put into the reserve nor will he be liable for any duty. The physical examination is by no means a rigid one. The boys have been let down so that any man of good health may enroll.

TELLS OF CAMPS FOR SCHOOL BOYS

GEN. LEONARD S. WOOD ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT EXETER ACADEMY.

Exeter, May 29.—Major Gen. Leonard S. Wood, U. S. A., was given an enthusiastic reception by the students of the Phillips Exeter academy, when he addressed them at 12 o'clock in the chapel today. Gen. Wood came to Exeter through the efforts of Guy Murell, '01, a prominent Boston attorney, who accompanied him.

He spoke on "Preparation," and his discourse was largely relating to the summer camps for college and school boys.

He showed how the lack of organization was a detriment in all of the wars of history and how the war of the revolution was uncertain as to its result for many months.

"The Civil War was the same way," he said, "while the spirit was splendid the system was unsafe as nothing was done beforehand it all being left till the struggle began. He advocated the dropping of the volunteer system and having an obligatory one instead.

Uses Sports as Comparison
General Wood likened the volunteer system to the football and baseball teams by saying that because the school was a large one, and had numbers, they would not think of not drilling for a game with a rival school.

"For," he said, "numbers amount to nothing unless we have some kind of a training. There must be something, which you want to defend, something worth fighting for, your religion, your religion, or your friends, and without training you have nothing to defend them with. We must be well equipped and well trained. Not that we want war to come, but we must not forget that it may come." He said that this country must be ready to demand its rights by force in a foreign country.

General Wood told of the proposed summer camps for boys, both at Plattsburg and Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., and said that he was in hopes that there would be an appropriation for the latter by July 1.

General Wood was introduced by Principal Lewis Perry and members of the Moses N. Collins post of the G. A. R., were presented as invited guests, occupying seats on the platform.

PARK SQUARE THEATRE

Victor Herbert's delightful operetta, "The Princess Pat," has just completed six happy and prosperous weeks at the Park Square Theatre, and judging by the prospects the engagement bids fair to run into the summer months. It is the happiest of late spring attractions, for it has all the qualities which seem fittingly to "harmonize" with the season of the year when nature and the world are smiling and the hearts of all are responsive to song and merriment.

WHY SHOULD I GET A GAS RANGE?

Once in a while a man asks us this question. This man does not have to get the meals or take care of the house. If he did he would be interested.

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ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

None knows better than Victor Herbert the art of composing music that appeals universally to the ears of the multitude, his lilting, swinging melodies, his scholarly and at the same time tuneful orchestration with his jolly faculty of giving the humorous twist to accompanying strains, and his power of investing the whole with singular intelligence of method well meriting him the title of America's premiere composer. Henry Blossom who wrote the book and lyrics, is a fitting co-worker of the composer, some of the best of our light operas resulting from their collaboration. And "The Princess Pat" is in all respects a credit to them, bidding fair to be as long lived and well liked.

Much of the credit due for the beauty and brightness of the opera should fall upon the excellent company that John Cret has assembled to fill the different roles, nor are the ladies of the ensemble to be denied their part of the honors, for such a distinguished group of handsome young women who comport themselves like real ladies in conformity with the personages they are supposed to be, and that without and distasteful display such as mark the musical extravaganzas has seldom been seen. They lend a refreshing quality that is not without its consequent appreciation.

It must not be lost sight of that "The Princess Pat" is no flimsy vehicle serving to introduce a number of vaudeville offerings, devoid of plot or connected story. What makes it distinctive is that it has plot and in its plot is a charming and humorous story with dialogue that teems with wit and honest humor that draws hosts of laughs. That is why it has been rated as the best comic opera in years, and has been met with such sound appeal wherever it has been seen.

The matinees are given on Wednesday and Saturday. Mail orders will be given prompt and careful attention.

BOSTON LETTER

Boston, May 31.—One hundred and forty-one men from 31 different states, provinces and countries, were provided lodgings, food and temporary work at the Fred H. Seavey Memorial Settlement of the Morgan Memorial between March 6, when it opened, and May 15, according to the first report of the Rev. Alexander D. Simpson, social secretary of the settlement. He reports that the 141 men who were given accommodations were of 71 professions and trades, including a circus advance agent, a doctor of divinity, a lawyer, a linguist, minister of a church, professor of languages, theatrical manager, writer, numerous mechanics, structural workers, farmers, secretaries, painters, traveling salesmen and many others. Of them, 108 found permanent work outside, 16 being placed by the settlement in regular positions.

Al Sanders of Scranton, Pa., who is visiting Boston in the interest of the Billy Sunday campaign said he made a tour of Boston streets at night and declared that this city is saturated with booze and cigarettes. He said he saw many women with their faces

Automobile Insurance
Collision and Fire
Best Form of Policy
Issued
John Sise & Co.
3 Market Square
Portsmouth, N. H.

painted and powdered. Those things, he asserted, will be changed as a result of the Sunday campaign. With tears streaming down his cheeks he told an audience of 300 listeners how, after hearing one of the evangelist sermons, he cut out drinking and led a better life.

The 11th annual convention of the Independent Workmen's Circle, a fraternal order of Jewish workmen, came to a close last night with a festival in Tremont Temple. Over one hundred delegates attended the three day's convention.

Quarries of Carrara.
The wealth of the city and province of Carrara, Italy, which has a population of 220,000, is derived from the 500 quarries, which give employment in one way and another to over 8,000 workmen. The quarries are situated in the mountains above the town, and the stone is brought down to the plain to be sawed and worked, largely in shops connected with the houses of the workmen. Explosives are used to obtain the largest size blocks, although wire saws driven by electricity are used in a few instances to quarry the blocks to the desired dimensions.

Russian-American Calendar.
The Russian calendar is thirteen days behind the calendars of other Christian countries, and unless this fact is familiar to correspondents in the United States considerable confusion arises over the dates of letters, telegrams, etc. Usually in Russian business correspondence, both dates are used, the Russian date having after it the letters O. S., meaning old style, and the date of foreign countries, N. S., meaning new style. For instance, the Russian Christmas occurs on Jan. 7 N. S. and the Russian New Year's day on Jan. 14 N. S.—Commerce Reports.

Pat's Return.
An English tourist was being taken through the country by an Irish Jarvey. They were traveling along the road when an ass put its head over the fence and began to bray with all its power.

"Well, Pat," said the Englishman, "is that the 'Weir of the Green'?"
"Arrah, no, yer honor," said Pat; "that's Johnny, I hardly knew you."
—Chicago Herald.

Glaciers Are Brittle.
An authority on the subject says that the substance of a glacier is brittle, though solid, and that its descent down a valley is caused by its constant fracture produced by gravitation and the sliding forward of the whole mass, the surfaces of the fractures speedily reuniting by regelation.

Ornamented.
Old Mrs. Blunderby was telling her caller about a play she had been to the evening before. One of the characters was an Englishman of the "silly awes" type. "He did look so awfully ridiculous with that monologue in his eye," chuckled the old lady.—Boston Transcript.

Safety First.
Mr. Newed—Will you have a piece of this angel cake, darling? Newed (cautiously)—Well, dear, you—or—know I don't care much for cake. Did you make it? Mrs. Newed—No; mamma sent it over. Newed—Give me two pieces, please.—Indianapolis Star.

A Reminder.
"The old fashioned boy used to mind every word his father said."
"Yes," replied the somewhat cynical youth, "but you must remember that the old fashioned boy had one of those thoughtful old fashioned fathers."
—Washington Star.

Those are our friends who reprimand us, not those who flatter us.—Pythagoras.

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. Two sizes, 25c and 50c at all stores.

Warm weather is promised for this week.

A CENSORED LADY

American Author Whose Book Has Been Suppressed.

WAS AT FRONT TRENCHES.

One of the Four Women War Correspondents Sent Out by the Biggest Magazine Gives Her Definition of War—Describes Her Impressions Eloquently.

When the editor sent four women correspondents to the great war because he believed that "the big story of a war is never at the front, but in the hospitals and in the homes, that war is largely a woman's affair, and woman, I think, best understand the little things that go to make up the big story," Mary Roberts Rinehart, trained



MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

nurse, wife of a Pittsburgh physician, author of several successful plays and many delectable stories, was one of the women picked by the magazine. She interviewed both Queen Mary of England and the king and queen of the Belgians. Her description of refusing to let her toilet before presenting herself at the front, her quest of shoe buttons in Flanders and her final transfer of those she had from the top of her boots to that section most prominent below her gown when she sat in one of the liveliest parts of the front. Her latest book has recently been suppressed by the British censor on the ground that it contained information of value to the enemy. When asked what effect the suppression of the book had on her own literary powers Mrs. Rinehart replied:

"I do not know how other writers are affected, but I could do nothing at the front. I wrote the interview with the king of the Belgians there and rubbed a really fine opportunity. Of course I have had no newspaper printing. But that was not the only trouble. For no writing has two phases, each distinct from the other. One is receiving and absorbing impressions; the other is giving them out. And between the two there must be a lapse of time to give me perspective, to let me see the 'high light' as it were—to know what should be emphasized. It is a matter of proportion, as all writing is. That is why I think that the real literature of the war will come after the world is once more at peace.

"Once under a great strain I did write something that reflected my attitude of mind. I had just been through a bombardment by aeroplanes, and I wrote that night with cold hands and a hot head my definition of war. It is this:

"War is not two great armies meeting in a clash and frenzy of battle. It is much more than that. War is a boy carried on a stretcher, looking up at God's blue sky with bewildered eyes that are soon to close; war is a woman carrying a child that has been wounded by a shell; war is a splintered horse dead in burning buildings and waiting for death; war is the flower of a race torn, battered, hungry, bleeding, up to its knees in icy water; war is an old woman looking at a candle before the Master Dolorosa for the son she has given for Jingo and country!"

Stuffed Sweetbreads.
Materials.—Six sweetbreads, a pint plain stuffing, one-half cupful mushrooms, sliced; toast, beaten egg, flavor, four tablespoons butter, three-fourths cupful cream, a tablespoonful flour, two tablespoonsful orange juice, cracker crumbs, salt and pepper.

Way of Preparing.—Parboil the sweetbreads until tender. Plunge them into cold water. Drain, wipe dry and trim into shape. Make a plain stuffing, as for poultry. Cut a pocket in the sweetbreads and stuff. Then saw up the pocket. Melt the butter in the frying dish, pour the sweetbreads lightly, then dip them in the beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in the butter in the frying dish. Remove to a hot platter. Now add the sauce for the butter in the frying dish. Which it bubbles and the orange juice, cream, mushrooms and salt and pepper to taste. Cook five minutes. Arrange six pieces of toast on a platter, place the sweetbreads on the toast, pour the sauce over and around, garnish with sliced oranges and watercress and serve. These stuffed sweetbreads will be found delicious for a Sunday supper or an informal dinner.

The Herald contains both the latest foreign and local news.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

You Get RESULTS From Them

Just Phone 37 3 Lines 1 Week 40c

KEY ONE TODAY AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

HELP WANTED

Women wanted full time salary \$15 selling guaranteed history to warrent; 250. An hour spare time. Permanent; experience unnecessary. International Box 122, Norristown, Pa. oh 5wa16

WANTED

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To work in store. Apply at Alkon's. 31 m31, 21 Cadillac Autos—Fully equipped, filled with gasoline and oil, delivered, \$2125. Chevrolet autos—fully equipped, delivered, full of gasoline and oil, \$790 and \$590. Charles E. Woods, agent, 51-60 Bow Street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must furnish good references. Tel. 141W. hc m31, 1w

WANTED—Man for general farm work; must be sober and reliable and know how to handle team in hay field; would entertain taking man and wife without children; good home for right parties. Address with particulars, P. O. Box 53, Kittery Depot, Me. hc m31, 1w

WANTED—An experienced laundress, must be strong and competent. Apply Dr. Cowles' Sanitarium, 12 Middle street. hc m31, 1t

WANTED—Children under 6 years to board. Good high place, plenty of fresh milk and eggs and good care. Address Mrs. John Ryan, Rogers road, Kittery, Me. Box 230. hc m31, 1w

WANTED—Second hand furniture; feather beds, antique furniture, George A. Kemp, Furniture Exchange, Penhallow street. Tel. 728M. hc m11, 1t

FURNITURE MOVING—Both local and long distance, with heavy auto truck and handlers of long experience. Prices moderate. The Portsmouth Furniture Co., cor. Deer and Vaughan streets, near B. & M. depot, hc m16, 1t

TO LET

TO LET—Six room, tenement, 522 Woodbury avenue, east side of double house, hot water, \$15 per mo. H. K. Torrey, Tel. 106. hc m31, 1w

TO LET—Two rooms for light house-keeping, 97 Congress street, opposite Public Library. hc m31, 1w

TO LET—One large front room, unfurnished, with 3 large windows, electric light. Apply to 19 Whidden street. hc m25, 1w

TO LET—One furnished tenement, 45 Cabot street. Apply H. L. Wood, 82 Cabot street. hc m29, 1t

TO LET—A basement on Ceres St., suitable for carpenter, painter or storage purposes; inquire at W. E. Paul's, or tel. 835M. hc m22, 1t

TO LET—Tenement of 3 rooms, Apply at this office. hc a15, 1t

TO LET—Three nice, large offices, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office. hc a6, 1t

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms, \$5.00. Apply at this office. hc m13, 1t

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent \$10.50. Apply at this office. hc m13, 1t

TWO FINE OFFICES for rent in best location in city. Apply to C. Dwight Hanscom, 3 Congress st. h a21f

FOR SALE

BECAUSE OF FINANCIAL REVERSES I am obliged to sacrifice my new \$350 upright grand piano; will sell it for cash, or part cash and balance on monthly payments; the first reasonable offer takes it. Address W. T. this office. hc m29, 2w

FOR SALE—One "New Process" gas range as good as new, oven, broiler, 5 burners, used one year. Apply to No. 19 Whidden street. hc m25, 1w

FOR SALE—Dry wood at Cook Farm, Kittery Jct., Me. Lowest prices, prompt delivery. Tel. 933W. hc 315, 1t

FOR SALE—Single two-story house with modern improvements; 75 feet frontage; situated on 69 Willard avenue, Portsmouth, N. H. Telephone or write Geo. D. Boulter, Coal Office, Kittery, Me. hc m23, 1t

FOR SALE—15-acre farm, cuts 12 tons hay, with 200 young fruit trees (small fruit). Address H. M. Brown, Bartlett Road, Kittery Point, Me. hc m12, 1t

25 ACRE FARM FOR SALE
Situated in Falmouth, N. H., in the White Mountain region, near Onondaga Lake. Nearly new house with 9-foot piazza running whole length, good barn, lots of apples and small fruits. Good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting. A fine summer or all the year round home. Low price. Terms if desired. Address F. L. Hopkins, owner, Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE—Antique stair cases, panels, mantels, etc. Apply to S. Tawbee, 129 Vaughan street. hc m12, 1t

LOST

LOST—A pocketbook containing a sum of money, between corner Market and Hanover and Bridge streets. Finder or please return to 235 Hanover street and be rewarded. hc m26, 3t

LOST—A small, brown, conch cut, with white face, on Maplewood avenue between Vaughan street and Newington line. Answers to the name of "Mollie." Finder will be rewarded by leaving at No. 16 Pleasant street, Globe building. hc m31, 1w

TIME TABLE

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1916.

Portsmouth Ferry Leaves Connecting With Cars

FOR RIJOP DOVER and SOUTH BERWICK—6:55, 7:55 a. m., and every hour until 9:55 p. m. Then at 10:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

*Runs to Konrads Corner regularly and to Rosemary when there are passengers.

FOR KITTERY and KITTERY POINT—6:25, 6:55 a. m., and every half hour until 10:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR and YORK BEACH via P. K. & Y. Division—7:55, 9:55, 11:55 a. m., 3:55, 5:55 and 6:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 8:55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR, YORK BEACH, OQUONQUIT, WELLS, KENNEBUNK, TOWN HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, CAPE PORPOISE, HIGGONOV, SANFORD and SPRINGVALE, via Rosemary—6:55, 8:55, 10:55 a. m., 12:55, 2:55, 4:55, 6:55, 8:55 and 10:55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7:55 a. m.

*Runs to Biddeford only.

**Runs to York Beach only.

***Runs to Oquonquit only.

ATLANTIC SHORE RAILWAY.

U. S. NAVY YARD FERRY

TIME TABLE

In Effect Feb. 23, 1916.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Navy Yard for Portsmouth—7:50, 8:35, 9:15, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15, 11:40, 12:15, 12:45, 1:05, 1:35, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth for Navy Yard—8:10, 8:45, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15, 12:55, 1:30, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:35, 8:10, 8:35, 10:05, 10:35, 11:10, 11:35 p. m.

Note—Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this Naval Station are authorized to use the Navy Yard Ferry for all trips except those marked *.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—9:10, 10:00, 10:15, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:20, 6:45, 8:20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—9:30, 10:57, 11:00, 12:05 a. m.; 12:35, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10 4:10, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 8:40 p. m.

HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—6:55, 7:20, 7:50, 8:30, 9:50, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7:15, 7:35, 8:10, 9:35, 10:05, 10:35, 11:10, 11:35 p. m.

Additional Trips to Weed Day Schedule for Saturdays.

From June 16 to Sept. 13.

Leave Navy Yard—7:15 instead of 7:50 a. m.; 8:00 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7:45, 11:00 a. m.; 12:20 instead of 12:15 p. m.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Canna Bulbs

ON SALE AT

S. A. Schurman

& Son's

75 MARKET ST.

The proceeds of this

sale are to be donated

to the Naval Home Building Fund.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
350 State St., Portsmouth
OFFICE HOURS:
From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 5 to 8 p. m.

Gloversville Full Value SILK GLOVES ARE SOLD BY THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

LOCAL DASHES

New moon tonight.

The Herald flag was everywhere in evidence.

"A fine parade" was the verdict of everyone.

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch, Tel. 133.

The Elks of Dover paraded with the G. A. R. on Memorial Day.

J. H. Dowd & Co., marble and granite works, 52 Market street.

The rain made a big difference with automobile traffic on the holiday.

Upholstering; hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 670.

Only one switching crew worked on Tuesday in the local U. & N. yard.

There were eighteen automobiles in line in the parade on Memorial Day.

The increase in tax rate has been the topic of conversation about the city.

A party of out of town people looked over the paper mill property last week.

William Quinn of School street is erecting a new residence on Miller avenue.

Have you placed any wagers on the result of the Republican National Convention?

Why not join the boosters and have a big Fourth of July celebration? We are going to have one.

The Odd Ladies' Circle will meet with Mrs. Hattie Gray, Broad street on Thursday afternoon.

The Senior class of the Portsmouth High school had their group photo made this noon.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 245.

The Memorial Day program scheduled at the Portsmouth Fair Grounds will be run off on June 10.

WANTED—Experienced man to drive and take orders; references required. Apply to Mr. Cross at Cater's Market. Tel. 11.

Hon. Henry Weston of State street has a curiosity in his beautiful tulip bed. Two plants have two blossoms each, and one plant has four blossoms. This is a rare occurrence.

Senator Gallinger has secured a reproduction in color of the New Hampshire State flag to be used in a compilation of state flags now being prepared by the navy department.

Decide to trade with your local citizen dealer. Pay cash and see him soon beat the chain store that ships all of its funds out of the city.

Deal with the man that makes your city possible and is a part of it.

Do you know that the chain store does not contribute anything of note towards the growth of your city? You may buy a cent cheaper—so could your local dealer if you paid cash and made your own deliveries.

W. D. Grace, the druggist, had a large sign placed under one of his show windows Monday, advertising the S. & H. Quality Ice Cream. (Stimmons & Hammond, Makers, Portland, Me.) Three flavors, Chocolate, Strawberry and Vanilla are kept on hand and besides dispensing it at the soda fountain it can be purchased in half pints, pints and quart boxes, at 10, 20 and 40c respectively. This "Quality Ice Cream" is conceded to be the best in the city.

THE HERALD HEARS

That the 156th Company C. A. C. from Fort Constitution certainly made a hit by its fine appearance and perfect marching on Decoration Day.

That every man in line wore a tanned shoe.

That the volley fired at the cemetery was excellent.

That there was some rooting at the ball game on Monday at the playground.

That the marine guard certainly know how to do a job of this kind.

That if all the admirers of baseball would cheer for their favorite team like the marines, they would show some spirit and put lots of pep in the games.

That the weather man certainly mixed it up on Tuesday.

That some of the recent applicants for appointment to the police force have pulled out.

That the Creek A. C. is in camp at the Sagamore.

That the new quarters on the river bank in the pines is known as Camp Preparedness.

That they are prepared for most any emergency.

That one branch of preparedness will be to protect the "Queens" from the nearby summer resorts when the season opens.

That the platoon of police which headed the Decoration Day parade received many compliments for its fine appearance and perfect marching.

That the platoon consisted of three Spanish war veterans, Officers Condon, Philbrick and Gray.

That the bookkeeping for several of the nearby summer offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be handled by the office force in this city.

That two waitresses of the Portsmouth Cafe have always been warm friends but will be more so than ever in the future.

That they both figured in a queer incident on Decoration Day.

That one of them lost her pocket-book with considerable money, and all that she possessed at the time.

That she felt her loss very keenly and had given up hopes of any recovery.

That she returned to duty after the parade and showed very much the effects of her loss.

That later her chum reported for duty and told her story of finding the money at the main gate of the South cemetery.

That a smile illuminated the face of the other girl who said, "That's my money."

That the finder was as much pleased to hand it over to the owner as the owner was to receive it.

That the auto owners responded to the appeal of the G. A. R. on Decoration Day.

That one of the employees of the railway power plant at Kittery Point smiled to himself when he thinks of the funny slide he took into the river on Tuesday from a pair of steps near the plant.

That he had quite a time getting out of the stream with no assistance.

That he did not mind the unexpected plunge half so much as he did the woman at the window nearby who gave him the laugh.

That contractors are figuring on plans for additional store house room for the Portsmouth Brewing Co.

POLICE COURT.

Everybody connected with the local hall of justice was busy this forenoon as the result of the activity of the police one way and another. Junk dealers, juveniles, drunks, etc., held the boards after the curtain went up at 9 a. m.

Nathan Levine and Simon Shapiro, local dealers in junk circles, faced the tribunal on a charge of purchasing junk from minors. The arrest of both men came about in a peculiar way. The police had previously arrested some boys for stealing junk from another Hebrew and the officers learned from the boys that they had disposed of the stolen property of one junk dealer to another. Shapiro pleaded not guilty but the court decided on the evidence that he was in the same boat as Levine, who admitted the charge. Levine paid \$16.00 and Shapiro was given in his jeans for \$16.13.

John Lesky and Mrs. Annie Leskey, his wife, were next heard. Annie for brawl and tumult and John for assault. While entertaining some holiday guests at their home on Deer street on Tuesday they got into a scrap and Annie did a marathon down the street for a cop. She met Patrolman Anderson and lodged a complaint that could be heard several blocks away. The patrolman told Annie to get a warrant, that he had no business in the house. In the meantime the guests got their eye on the officer and the exit which they made from the back door and down Vaughan street would do credit to any relay race. Mrs. Leskey was angered at the cop and started a scene in the street. She

claimed that John had taken a bite at her arm and otherwise abused her. The cop insisted on the warrant and Annie insisted on his clearing out the house. It ended with Annie moving away in the city hall junk and being booked on a charge of brawl and tumult. John was brought in later. The court today released John on the charge of assault and held Annie until she paid \$16.13.

Two boys who were recently held under bonds for breaking, entering and larceny at the office of A. O. Caswell on Porter street, were brought in again today on another charge of the same kind. They broke into the shelter house on the play grounds and besides stealing what they could find, smashed things right and left.

O. H. Nixon paid the usual \$11.00 for a holiday spree.

NAVY YARD NOTES

Board Makes Report

The naval court of inquiry that has been investigating the death of Seaman Louis J. Mullich on a bayonet wound at the Boston navy yard on Sunday night reported its finding with recommendations to Commandant William R. Rush on Tuesday. The nature of the board's report will not be made public until the document is received in Washington, but it is understood to exonerate from blame the unnamed sentry whose bayonet is alleged to have inflicted the fatal wound.

It is understood also that Commander Louis H. de Stiegner, president of the court of inquiry and his associates found no evidence that the corporal under investigation exceeded his authority or showed malice in the clash with Mullich and his companions on board the torpedo boat tender Melville, where the fatality occurred. On the contrary, the wound is said to have been purely accidental, although inflicted in a manner not explained.

Break Their Own Record

The battleships Florida and Utah, which arrived at Newport on Tuesday from New York, reported making 21 1-2 knots an hour on a four hour full speed trial. Both ships have been in commission five years.

The speed attained in the test was slightly in excess of that made during their contract trial runs.

Rear Admiral Merry Dead

Though Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U. S. N., retired, was a resident of Somerville for 15 years, it has been decided to hold the funeral services in Washington. The interment will be in Arlington cemetery. The report of the death of Rear Admiral Merry, who died in the naval hospital in Washington on Monday evening, created little surprise among his friends in this city, for it was known that since May 1 his condition was serious.

Careful With the Work

The San Francisco was put in the dry dock at ten o'clock today. Owing to the condition of the vessel from her injuries at Nantucket Shoal, the work proceeded slowly and she did not rest in the cradle until about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Over \$30,000 for Workmen

The civilian force of the yard were paid today and over \$30,000 was distributed from the yard pay office.

For Other Yards

Several hundred mats for forty and fifty foot launches at Norfolk, Boston New York and Philadelphia yards were shipped by freight from the yard today.

Bureau Chief at Yard

Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, chief of bureau of yards and docks is at the yard today on an inspection tour of the public works. This is his first official visit to this station since his appointment as bureau chief.

More Scrap Arrives

Three carloads of scrap metal from the Norfolk yard arrived today for the yard smelting plant.

CADETS WELL RECEIVED

The Christ Church Boy Cadets were well received along the line of march yesterday, July led by the Captains, Isaac Point and Clyde Louge. The mascot, Eddie Arend, was the center of attraction.

FOR SALE

Dwelling house and lot of land at No. 43 Whidden St., City. Purchase price reasonable.

For terms apply to S. W. EMERY, Room 5, Freeman's Block.

HORSE RACING ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10

Memorial Day Program to Be Run Off on That Date.

The big meet at the Portsmouth Fair Grounds arranged by the Portsmouth Jockey Club for Memorial Day afternoon, has been postponed to Saturday, June 10th. The management has planned a number of well matched racing events, which will include many of the best horses in this section of New England. Lovers of good horse racing will find a program full of interest on this occasion. The other events scheduled will be carried out as originally planned. Portsmouth should give its support to these events as they call many people from outside the city and the management is arranging to have some of the celebrated horsemen of New England here.

MEETING OF BOY SCOUTS, TROOP 3

This evening at their headquarters, Troop 3, Boy Scouts of America, will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock. The members who have uniforms are requested to wear them.

A local automobilist has made 53 miles at the Portsmouth Fair Ground track. The contest on June 10 will be an exciting event.

COLONIAL THEATRE

4 VAUDEVILLE ACTS
5 REELS PHOTOPLAYS

THE THOMAS TRIO
Comedy Gymnastic Act

FIDDLER & SHELTON
IN
SUFFOCATED WITH DELIGHT
FULNESS.

LUTHER & TOWLE
Comedy Singing, Talking and
Dancing.

NATALIA NAVARRE
Novelty Musical Act

Special Feature Pictures and
12th episode of the "STRANGE
CASE OF MARY PAGE"

Adelaide Thurston

JUNE SALE

FRENCH MILLINERY

of

ARTISTIC DESIGNS

At 47 Market St.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Up One Flight.

For Sale

6 ROOM HOUSE

Large Garage.

Owner out of town and wants to sell. See us about it.

PRICE \$2100

BUTLER & MARSHALL,

5 Market Street

For Sale

5 Rooms and Bath

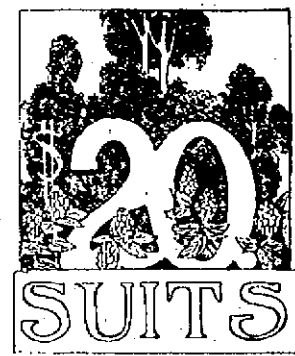
Hot water heat; electric lights; gas water heater. Excellent location.

Price \$2,000

Come quick if you want a bargain.

FRED GARDNER

Globe Building



Our twenty dollar suits vie with the spring foliage in their appeal to the eye for the beautiful. We've never shown prettier colorings and patterns and the models tailored by the master craftsmen of their calling were never more appealing to admirers of "class" in clothes. The Stein-Block and Kuppenheimer makes are our top-liners. Two star attractions.

Henry Peyser & Son

Selling the Togs of the Period.

A New Piano THIS SPRING

If this is your plan there is one safe thing for you to do. Make sure of satisfaction by looking up the record and standing of

THE EMERSON

The piano of no regrets. The piano par excellence for the home. The piano which silences the criticism of even its competitors. The Emersons of 1916 are the best Emerson Pianos ever produced by one of the oldest factories in the United States.

EMERSON PIANOS and EMERSON PLAYERS

Easy terms if desired.

Call or write for illustrated catalogue.

MONTGOMERY'S

21 Pleasant St., Opp. P. O.

BAY STATE LIQUID PAINT

is made to resist the climatic changes of New England.

The manufacturers of this brand use their brains

and the best quality materials.

Any size package from half pints to barrels.

Pryor-Davis Co.

Distributors for Portsmouth

At the Old Hardware Store—36 Market St.

Telephone 509. Portsmouth, N. H.

BEFORE THE ADVANCE

In prices, we bought an extra lot of cloth of all kinds, and we can sell it at the old prices. Quite a large number of people are taking advantage of the Bargains We Offer.

For Stout Men—The Support-U Belt.

WOOD THE TAILOR

VISIT BROWN'S NEW MARKET

MEAT

Tel. 194.

FISH

Next Y.M.C.A.

GROCERIES

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FAMOUS SOUTHERN SOLDIER DIES ON MEMORIAL DAY

Colonel Mosby, One of South's Most Famous Cavalry Leaders, Passed Away Yesterday at the Age of 83

Washington, May 30.—Col. John S. Mosby, the darling Confederate cavalry leader, died here today in Garfield hospital. Since Sunday his condition had been critical. He was 83 years old.

He had been suffering from a complication of diseases incurred in past through the exposures to which he was subject in his picturesque raids around the Union army, and in the period when he was held an outlaw by the federal government, before pardoned by Gen. Grant.

Mosby entered the Confederate army as a private and it was while without military rank that he conceived the idea of a dashing, irregular band of raiders, solely to harass the northern armies. His troop was composed of the finest horses and boldest riders.

Mosby's Men. Col. Mosby, the sponsor of "Mosby's Men" and one of the last of the dashing figures of the civil war was admired by North and South—although he had many enemies in both sections.

He was the originator of the Mosby method of warfare, to use only picked men, and to make each man seem a hundred. So dangerous was he to the North that he was declared an outlaw and denied the right of surrender at the end of the war.

Cavalrymen searched for Mosby in the Virginia mountains, until Gen. Grant appealed to by Mosby's wife, ordered the outlawry order cancelled.

Col. Mosby started life peacefully enough at the Mosby plantation at

he was taken to Washington. It was a matter of regret for the North that he was soon exchanged and sent back to his army.

After the war—and after Gen. Grant by his magnanimous order, had the order of outlawry against him lifted—Mosby started to practice law in Warrenton, Va. He started the South when in 1872 he voted for Grant—a hated Republican—for President.

Virginians could not understand the motives of Col. Mosby. Ostracized, he left Warrenton and went to Washington. He practiced law until he was made consul to Hongkong. On his return in 1885, he was put on the legal staff of the Southern Pacific in San Francisco. He resigned and took a place in the general land office, investigating land frauds.

In 1905 he entered the department of Justice as special attorney. He was removed as "senile" by Atty. Gen. Wickersham in 1910. Coincidentally with his removal he published a book on the cavalry maneuvers of the battle of Gettysburg that seemed so far from "senile" that it was adopted as a text book by the war college.

Since his removal from office Col. Mosby has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Stuart Coleman, in Washington.

With the veteran at the time of his death were his sister, Mrs. Hakelrey Mosby and his three daughters, Misses Ada and Pauline and Mrs. Stuart Mosby Coleman, all this city. The body will be taken to his former home, Warrenton, Va. It is expected special honor will be accorded his memory at the celebration of Memorial day by Confederate veterans at Arlington next Sunday.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Ichabod G. Griffin has disposed of his residence at 557 State street to Elmer J. P. Littlefield, of Boyd road. Mr. Littlefield and his family will occupy their new home almost immediately and Mr. Griffin will remove to his new home on Lincoln avenue.

Read the Want Ads.

MARINES SLAUGHTER Y. M. C. A. FOR THEIR FIRST VICTORY

Win Comedy of Errors by a 14 to 5 Score in Last Evening's Sunset League Game—McCrory Raps Out Two Long Hits

Ten errors, four wild pitches, and three passed balls, add twelve base hits and four free passes, a sacrifice hit and seven stolen bases; this is the correct record for the comedy of errors played in the Sunset League last evening when the Marines won their first victory, defeating the Y. M. C. A. 14 to 5.



The Y. M. C. A. used two pitchers in three innings. To the people who like to see a lot of base running and scoring, it was good baseball, but in

Thompson hit through Hamer and was safe on his error. Marden was safe on Hannum's error in center when he lost an easy fly. Thompson going third. He scored on a wild pitch. Davis grounded out to Reynolds, Riney singled, scoring Marden and taking second on the throw. O'Brien singled, scoring Riney. Ham forced Gorman with a grounder to Hamer. Two hits, two errors, three runs. The score:

U. S. M. C.	ab	r	b	po	a	e
Eberhard, 3b	2	3	1	0	0	0
Deleiden, lf	3	2	1	2	0	0
Scott, 1b	3	2	1	4	0	0
McCrory, 2b	2	2	2	0	2	0
Hamer, ss	1	2	0	1	2	2
Cunningham, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Reynolds, p	3	1	1	0	1	0
Hannum, cf	2	1	0	0	0	1
Hull, c	1	2	0	1	0	1
Totals	19	11	7	8	5	4

Y. M. C. A.	ab	r	b	po	a	e
Thompson, 2b	1	2	0	0	0	0
Marden, ss, p	2	2	1	1	1	1
Davis, lf	2	0	1	3	1	1
Riney, 3b, ss	2	1	1	0	1	1
Gorman, cf	2	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, cf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Hann, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan, p	1	0	0	1	3	1
Call, c	1	0	4	2	2	2
Totals	15	5	5	8	6	6

1st inning.—Eberhard, the first man at bat, hit safe past second and stole second and third. Jordan fanned. Deleiden and Scott. McCrory hit to left for two bases, scoring Eberhard from second. He took third on a wild pitch and scored on another wild one when Hamer walked to first. Cunningham hit

SUNSET LEAGUE STANDING	G	W	L	P.C.
C. C. C.	1	1	0	1.000
W. S. C.	3	2	1	.667
M. B. Co.	3	2	1	.667
K. of C.	3	2	1	.667
P. A. C.	5	2	3	.400
U. S. M. C.	3	1	2	.333
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	3	.250

WOULD DROP LATIN IN PRESCRIPTIONS

DR. BERNARD FANTUS ARGUES FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH AND HAS PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT OF HIS SUGGESTION.

Dr. Bernard Fantus, professor of pharmacology and therapeutics in the University of Illinois, comes out strongly for the use of English in the writing of prescriptions instead of the Latin heretofore in use. Dr. Fantus sent a copy of his paper, which appears in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, to leading medical teachers, deans of schools of pharmacy and secretaries of State Boards of Health. Of sixteen deans who responded ten were in favor of his proposition, four opposed and two neutral. Of ninety-two medical teachers sixty-seven were in favor, twenty-two opposed and two neutral. Sixteen in favor and three opposed to the record of the state boards of health.

The latest statement from the American Medical Association on the subject as Dr. Fantus shows, commits practitioners to the use of Latin in at least a portion of the prescription. The arguments for its use are summarized as follows:

"The Latin names of drugs are more definite concise and unchangeable. 'A Latin prescription can be compounded all over the civilized world.' 'Latin prescriptions are used internationally in medical literature.

"It guards the patient against knowledge that might be prejudicial—(a) as to the physician's intention; (b) as to greater ease in securing the prescribed drug without a prescription with possible formation of habit or other detriment.

"Better form is preserved. To encourage the use of English official names would easily lead to the use of unofficial English, or common, names, which often are indefinite; less pains would be required in mastering the art, and the results would be probably greater luxury in prescribing and less familiarity with the official substances."

Dr. Fantus maintains that the first reason cannot stand as "the English official names for drugs are just as definite and concise as are the Latin names, and the latter are no less changeable." Of the second reason he says it is very doubtful if it is ever desirable for a patient travelling abroad to have a prescription refilled without medical supervision. Even at home indiscriminate refilling is undesirable. He contends also that Latin names of drugs are far from being international.

Dr. Fantus calls attention to the fact that he recently conducted an investigation among 100 leading pharmacists handling 10,000 prescriptions, and this showed less than one-half of the total were written in correct Latin form. Thirty-six per cent of them were written in English and eighteen

COL. F. A. HARDY DIES AT DERRY

HAD BEEN PROMINENT SHOE MANUFACTURER FOR MANY YEARS—WAS MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF GOV. CHARLES M. FLOYD.

Derry, May, 30.—After a long and painful illness, Col. Frank A. Hardy died at his home in Londonderry this afternoon at the age of 50.

Colonel Hardy suffered a shock some two years ago, since which time he had been in feeble health, and that was followed by one or more during the last year, but for the last few months he had been falling quite rapidly until the end.

Probably no man in New Hampshire was more widely known than Mr. Hardy, largely through his extensive shoe manufacturing connections, and still in a large measure his own personality, had brought him into more or less prominence at home and abroad. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Charles M. Floyd.

Born in Londonderry, Col. Hardy was born in Londonderry, Nov. 10, 1865, on the farm where he had always lived and where he died. He attended the public schools, his education being supplemented by a course at the Bryant and Stratton Business college at Manchester. He secured his livelihood on the farm until he was 24 years of age, when he decided to learn the shoe business and entered the employ of the late Col. William S. Pillsbury, then engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Derry, and after two months in the office he was transferred to the "B. L. P." shop to learn the details of the working operations of the business. At the end of six years' service Colonel Pillsbury gave him the superintendency of his shop. In 1893 he was married to Miss Fannie A. Pike of Salisbury, Mass., to whom three children have been born, one son, Aaron, and two daughters, Eleanor and Frances, the mother and children surviving.

In 1898, the firm of Perkins, Hardy and company was organized, and was destined to become a leader in the shoe industry, which it did, and at one time the firm employed over 2,000 hands. It occupied three large factories here, the floor space of its operating force occupying the equivalent of five acres.

The business boomed until the firm practically controlled the entire business of the town in that line, but in 1900 a crash came and the Perkins Hardy company failed for nearly three quarters of a million dollars. After a considerable time things straightened around so that Colonel Hardy again got on his feet and he began again to manufacture shoes on a smaller scale, and would undoubtedly have made good but for the ailments that came upon him and to which he finally succumbed.

Mr. Hardy was a member of Rockingham lodge, K. of P., of Echo lodge of Odd Fellows, St. Mark's lodge of Masons, and of Trinity commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester. Beside his wife and children, he is survived by two brothers, John P. Hardy of Derry, George H. Hardy of Londonderry and a sister, Miss Harriet E. Hardy.

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1819 Miles in 24 Hours by a Hudson Super-Six

An Endurance Record Never Matched By Any Traveling Machine

No man today—if he knows the facts—doubts the Super-Six supremacy.

At first the truth seemed like a romance. Think of one new invention, applied to a light six, adding 50 per cent to its power.

Then official records began to pile up, certified by the A. A. A. The whole motoring world then had to concede this the greatest motor built.

But many men asked, "What about the endurance? Can a motor so flexible, so speedy, so powerful, stand up in years of road use?"

So we asked Ralph Mulford to take a stock Super-Six chassis and, under official supervision, show the world its endurance.

All Records Broken

He took a Super-Six stock chassis—certified by A. A. A. officials. It had already been driven over 2000 miles at speed exceeding 80 miles per hour.

It had made a mile at Daytona at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

And he drove the car 1819 miles—equal to the distance from New York to Denver, in 24 hours of continuous driving—at an average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

At the end of that test—after nearly 4000 miles of record-breaking strain—the car when officially examined showed no appreciable wear.

The best previous 24-hour record for an American stock car was 1196 miles. The Super-Six beat that by 62 per cent.

The best foreign-car record for 24 hours is 1551 miles. But that wasn't a stock car. The Super-Six beat that by 15 per cent.

How Long Will It Last?

It will be many years from now before we can tell you how long a Hudson Super-Six will last.

But the records we cite cover the greatest strains a motor car ever met. Many a great engine has gone to pieces under far lesser strain. Years of ordinary driving would never tax a

motor like these thousands of miles of speed tests. Yet the wear was almost nothing.

Certain it is that no man has ever built a travel-machine to compare with this car in endurance.

Endurance Proved

That was the last question—this one of endurance. In all other ways it has long been evident that the Super-Six stands supreme.

Never has a motor of this size shown anywhere near such power. Never was an engine made to match this in smoothness. Never has a stock car recorded equal performance—in hill-climbing, quick acceleration or speed.

Handsome cars have never been shown. Finer engineering is simply unthinkable, with Howard E. Coffin at the head of this department.

You are getting the car of the day when you get the Super-Six. Every man who knows the facts knows that. And, in view of our patents, rivalry is impossible.

No Need to Wait

It is natural to say, "Let us wait and see," when we meet such radical advancements. We think that nothing can excel in so many ways without falling behind in one.

But not one fact about the Super-Six is left unproved today. Not in one respect has its performance been matched. Not in any way has a rival motor been made to compare with this.

There is no need to wait to get Time's verdict on the Super-Six. The records prove the Super-Six supreme. A half-hour's ride without these records would convince any man of the fact.

Thousands of these cars are now running. You will find them in every locality. And every owner will tell you that he never meets a car to compare with his, in looks or performance.

These are things to consider when you buy a car.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Unrivalled Records Made by The Super-Six

All made under A. A. A. supervision, by a certified stock car, or stock chassis, and exceeding all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 214 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 seconds.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

Over 3800 miles at speed exceeding 75 miles per hour without evident wear on any engine part.

Manchester Auto Garage Co.

Portsmouth Branch—Church St., Rear P. O. Tel. 9.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	\$1475
Roadster, 3-passenger	1475
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775
Touring Sedan	2000
Companion Roadster, 4-passenger	1525
Limo-line	2750

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

BODY OF MUNSEY IS FOUND IN THE RIVER

Boys Playing on Wharf Discover Body of Suicide Which Had been in the Water Since April 14

The body of Elder Munsey, the 61 year old man who committed suicide by jumping into the river from the span on the Portsmouth and Dover branch last April 14, was discovered yesterday afternoon by some boys playing on the wharf of Oliver W. Ham on Raynes avenue. The body was badly decomposed and was later removed to the tomb in the South Cemetery and will remain there until it is buried on Wednesday afternoon. When seen by the little boy, Munsey's body was submerged in several feet of water and was floating, free downward, held stationary by the rock which remained tied to his neck. Fastened there by Munsey at the time he jumped from the bridge.

The police were notified at the time of the discovery by telephone and Deputy Chief Ducker went to the scene in the police patrol. He secured a boat and towed the body to Noble's Island where it was landed, and then notified Medical referee A. B. Sherburne who viewed the remains. No jury was needed and Dr. Sherburne gave immediate permission to the remains removed to the cemetery tomb, after notifying the brother of Mr. Munsey, his only surviving relative.

Munsey committed suicide on Friday morning, April 14, shortly after the 10:40 train crossed the bridge from this city to Dover. His act was witnessed by Mrs. Gardner Irish of this city

who had seen him walking along the tracks and the bridge for some little time. She supposed from his actions that he was an employee of the railroad and was making an inspection of the tracks. Just after the train left for Dover she saw Mr. Munsey take off his coat and overcoat, fasten a stone about his body and jump into the river.

She notified the police at once and Deputy Ducker went to Noble's Island with the patrol. The tide was running out at the time of the suicide and with the assistance of police officers and several workmen from the Portsmouth and Kittery bridge, Mr. Ducker fished for the body for several hours. They made several attempts on succeeding days at low water without success and it was supposed later that the stone was not heavy enough to hold him to the bottom and that the body had been carried down river by the tide.

Munsey's coat was found and he was identified by that as it contained a discharge from the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., where he had been a short time before for treatment. For some time before the suicide Munsey had been employed on small schooners, brick and lumber barges and on the wharves. For three or four days before his final act people had noticed that his actions were far from normal and it is supposed that he became despondent over his poor health and financial condition.

WITH THE SPORTS

The unexpected collapse of the Y. M. C. A. team in last evening's game will not hurt that team a little bit. It cost them the game, but it will probably be the best thing that could have happened to them in the season. Every team, during the season, has to play just about so much bad ball, and the Y. M. C. A. players went all to pieces yesterday. If just a certain amount of poor playing is all that a team must

have in its system during any one season, the Y. M. C. A. has had its share all in one lump and from now on it would be advisable for the other Sunset League teams to watch them carefully.

Jordan can pitch good baseball and he has under ordinary conditions suffered enough to be the plate last as often as he came to do so. He was as wild as a hawk yesterday, but from this on he will be different. The Y. M. C. A. hasn't been in action before last evening, since May 18 and that in itself is a long time to lay off. Ted Butler was misused but it might not have been any different had he been in the game. At any rate, the Y. M. C. A. from now until the season is over, is going to play baseball of the same variety they played last year and they made the P. A. C. hustle for the pennant.

In the league races so far there are five postponed games. The Consolidation Coal Company has three games to play, the Maraves and Knights of Columbus two each and there are one each for the Wilder, Shaw Company, the Motley Button Company and the Y. M. C. A.

The last game of the season is scheduled for August 1 on Friday. With the postponed games to date, provided we have perfect weather until the season ends, these will bring the season to a close on Friday, Aug. 11. But as we will probably have some few evenings when no game can be played, the season will likely remain open for a few more weeks at the least. There are a number of things worse than going to the Sunset League games every evening—and there aren't a great many better things to do, either.

On Wednesday Walter Woods' calls, the C. C. C. will stack up against the fast Marley Button company, and some battle is looked for. Unless that game results in a tie there is going to be a shift in the league standing after the game. Should the coal company win they remain at the head of the league with 1,600 and the M. B. C. drops out of the first place with a percentage of 500. If the M. B. C. cleans up they take the lead with 750 and the coal company goes back into fourth place with 500. Both teams are determined to do their level best, so a good game seems assured.

Some other change is likely to result from Thursday's game when the P. A. C. and the Wilder company come to time. The Champions aren't so far behind the leaders that taking the game can be permitted with any degree of safety. To lose to the Champions means that the W. S. C. fall from their position in the top four second place and that's going to hurt. Helms-Corgan says "It can't be done," but Billy Woods has a different opinion. Pretty good games scheduled for this week after the holiday.

ITALIAN WARSHIP SINKS AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT.

15th, May 30.—The Hays correspondent at Athens reports that the Greeks are fortifying the Hellenic coast with great haste. Bulgarian and German officers are said to have entered the town. The Bulgarians continue their concentration of troops. Engagements between patrols are occurring in the Kifissos-Oreos section.

Austrians Push on Into Italy
Vienna, May 30.—Italian forces are preparing to evacuate Asolo, the largest Italian town threatened by the Aus-

trians since the great offensive in southern Tyrol began.

An official statement from the war office reports that an Austrian force has crossed the Asolo valley near Udine five miles west of Asolo, and is advancing southward, threatening to surround the Italians. Near Canove, five miles southwest of Asolo, the Italians made vain efforts to stem the Austrian advance but were repulsed.

"We also possess Monte Celio, Monte Migiorelli and the Corno di Campo Bianco," said the official statement. "In the upper Poskan valley we drove the Italians out of their positions west and south of Weblen."

Asolo is a town of about 3000, 22 miles north of Trieste, and is the goal of the present Austrian advance. A principal Italian line of defence rests on the line extending from Asolo to Arfero, whose forts are now under heavy Austrian attack.

Serb Army Now Moved to Salonica
Paris, May 30.—Transportation of the entire Serbian army from the Greek island of Corfu to Salonica has been completed the ministry of marine announced today.

The Serbs having recuperated from their long campaign through the Albanian mountains were completely re-equipped at Corfu by the allies. It had been planned to send them through Greece over the Piræus railway. Because of the objection of the Greek government this plan was abandoned and allied transports, conveyed by destroyers to guard against submarine attacks, carried the Serbian army to Salonica.

French Are Forced Back at Verdun
Paris, May 30.—French troops were driven south of the Bethincourt-Cunferes highway by the Germans last night on the front between Verdun and Man's Hill and Cumieres, the war office admitted today.

The German gains, however, represent an advance of not more than 12 yards. On all other sections of the northwestern front of Verdun violent German attacks were completely repulsed.

Following an entire day of heavy bombardment of the French lines west of Cumieres, the Crown Prince hurried into action a new division, just arrived at the Verdun front.

All the German assaults on the eastern slopes of Dead Man's Hill broke down under terrific French fire. In the region of Carrettes woods, the Germans lost heavily, but by repeated attacks last night drove the French behind the Cumieres-Bethincourt road. Further east, the Germans, emerging from Cumieres village, made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to drive the French southward along the Chateau court road.

On the east bank of the Meuse, the most violent and commanding continued throughout last night, especially west of P. A. C. Dammant.

Crown Prince Resumes His Drive Against Verdun

London, May 30.—The Crown Prince has resumed the drive against the northwestern defenses of Verdun with simultaneous attacks against the French centre and right wing.

The heaviest blows are being struck against Hill 204 and in the Cumieres woods. From their trenches on the northern slopes of Hill 204 the Germans are seeking to drive the French from the whole crescent-shaped height by terrific artillery fire from the northern ridges of Dead Man's Hill and frontal infantry attacks.

"RAMONA," COLONIAL THEATRE.

With entire New-England clamoring for "Ramona," China's cinema-opera founded on Helen Hunt Jackson's famous romance, which begins its fourth week at the Colonial Theatre Monday, the prospects are its Boston engagement will be limited and indications are that it will shortly leave en tour. Departing in a radiant manner on tour, entertainments of a similar nature which have preceded it, "Ramona" will "blaze the trail" for the future photodramatic productions throughout the world, the novelty of its presentation having already proved the inspiration for a host of imitations.

Depicting one of the sweetest love stories ever told, "Ramona" carries its audience through the thrilling events of California before and after the American conquest of Mexico, portraying the wonderful love of a maiden whose father was a Scotchman and whose mother was an Indian princess, for the son of the Chief of the Mission Indians. From the daily love scenes to the thrilling tides of the white settlers on the Indian villages is interwoven a theme that grips with its intensity and holds the spellbound attention of the auditor. Greatly enhancing this interest are the spectacular, atmospheric stage settings, the elaborate musical score and the band of instrumentalists and vocalists.

Owing to the elaborate character of the cinema-opera entertainment, it is necessary to begin the performance promptly at two and eight o'clock daily. Matinees on every day but Sunday. The Sunday night performance will also commence at 8 o'clock.

The prices for this engagement have been made within the reach of all, ranging from 25 cents to \$1.50 for all performances, including the daily matinees with five hundred choice seats at one dollar.

"A Salutary Move."

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—"The decision of the War Department to try the national guardsmen of Texas who refused to respond to the call for service is a salutary move."

BUSINESS MEN AT FAULT OVER CITY'S CONDITION

"TAXPAYER" IN COMMUNICATION DIVIDES BLAME FOR POOR STREETS, BETWEEN BUSINESS MAN AND POLITICS

A Portsmouth citizen, disgusted with the conditions of the streets and the general workings of the city departments has written a scathing communication to this paper, in which he divides the blame for these deplorable conditions; placing much of the blame on the businessmen who have neglected to force the departments of the city government to follow the leads of the papers in compelling the officials to do the work they are being paid for. In his letter he states a number of faults not brought to the attention of the citizens and he claims that the people are playing too much politics to get the results that a live community should obtain. His letter follows in full:—

"After reading the many criticisms that have appeared in the local papers regarding the conditions of our streets, etc., I am led to inquire if the mighty Lords of our Public Works Department believe they are immune from suggestions of our citizens regarding their duties and interest as city officials. Do they think they favor the public in accepting their position and that their wisdom is above that of the suffering people that pay taxes to the city, a city which is going further and further into debt, with results going from bad to worse. The condition of Daniel street, in particular, has been called to the attention of the Board from time to time; a condition dangerous, filthy, and deplorable. Have these officials ever recognized these complaints; have they ever offered a reason for this condition? No, the dignity of this mighty board is apparently assailed and all protests have been treated with silent contempt. They have consistently refused to make any statement.

But, Mr. Editor, are they wholly to blame? I am of the opinion that they are not. The business element of our city are, in part, responsible. What other city the size of Portsmouth, where so many strangers are entertained during the year, would tolerate a condition that exists here without protest? Is there a Board of Trade in any other New England city that would not come forward and make a protest in the interest of the citizens of business, and for the good of the town generally?

The great trouble with Portsmouth is that practically all the public officials, individual political factors, and many of the business people are a political family, one virtually afraid to say something that might be offensive to someone else. City affairs today is a big joke. Many citizens that should take an interest in the betterment of Portsmouth are wholly indifferent, and yet some of our supposed to be progressive business men are continually crying about Portsmouth. This sounds like a good minstrel joke.

The writer heard of a man driving into Portsmouth about two weeks ago from one of the near by towns and after crossing the Portsmouth line and riding a few minutes turned around and started home again. He said he would take a chance with the fog but not with the dust. I am not vouching for this story but it was told nevertheless. Thousands of dollars are appropriated each year and what is there to show for it? I did notice, however, on the 29th day of May, 1916, that someone did sprinkle a couple of quarts of oil in front of the postoffice, so we can report some progress.

Politics, politics, too much politics. Democrats will vote for anyone that is labeled a democrat and republicans are in another boat in the same stream. It makes no difference whether they are efficient or qualified for the duties required.

Boards of Trade in practically all cities are representative of the people and their influence is shown in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. In Portsmouth it seems to be just the reverse. The business people should protest vigorously against the present conditions of our thoroughfares, thereby protecting their own interest and the interest of the people in general. We have a police department efficient in quality but altogether too small, writer rates that look foolish and a fire alarm system that goes on a wild celebration occasionally. It would probably be laudable if it left the other deficient branches of the city service. However pay days are under control. So much we should be thankful for.

"TAXPAYER."

GUNNERS SCORED 29 HITS IN 40 SHOTS WITH SIX-INCH GUNS AND 15 IN 27 SHOTS WITH THREE-INCH BATTERY.

San Diego, Cal., May 29.—What is claimed today as a new record for accurate and rapid-fire, long-range shooting was established by gun crews of the cruiser San Diego at elementary practice off this port, Saturday night. The official number of hits will not be known until the target screens are examined by the umpires, but it is reported the six-inch gun crew scored 29 hits in 40 shots, while the men behind

the three-inch batteries achieved 15 hits in 27 shots.

Eight target rats were used, representing as many hostile torpedo boat destroyers. Theoretically, it is said, the gunners of the San Diego either destroyed or disabled three torpedo boat destroyers.

GINGLES' JINGLES

MAKING GOOD
Are you satisfied with what the world has slipped you? Does it seem that you've arrived where you should be? Have you reached the stage in life, where you've faced and conquered strife? Have you reached the port beyond the troubled sea? Or, returning found you could not make the voyage, 'cause you did not have the grit to brave the storms? Were you faithful in the start, but have failed to do your part, when you found that making good made some reforms? That's the trouble with the gink that checks his baggage to some clime away from dear old mother's hearth; he is not prepared for grief, which gets to him like a thief, and his clouds of anguish darken all the earth. When you make your start, don't look for beds of roses, don't look for calm, expect to find it rough; you'll get tossed about and jarred, bumped a few and flogged and quarred, but call on — you can succeed, you've got the Link & Gingles stuff.

"SOME DETECTIVE"

Charles T. Aldrich, who has mystified and amused thousands at the Hippodrome with his rapid change of costumes this season, formerly starred in America in a play called "Secret Service Sam." In this he also played a detective. One night while he was playing in an Ohio one-night stand, he emerged from the stage door at the close of his performance, in which he never missed a trick as a criminal trailer and snoot of the rarest ability, when he was stopped by a stranger. "Hey, there," he said, "what you the fellow what played the detective tonight?" Being assured that he was right, he continued, "Wal, Nick Carter, last where between the train depot and the night I came to town and got a room in a big building on High street some postoffice. I don't know where it is now and can't find it. I want you to help locate that tavern 'cause I left my duds there." Taking the man with him Mr. Aldrich led the way to the hotel where he was stopping. "Marvellous," said the lost one, "Not at all," said the stage detective, "this is the only hotel in town."

Have The Herald follow you on your vacation.

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cause headache, biliousness, constipation, impure blood and other unpleasant symptoms. If these troubles are neglected they weaken the body and open the way for serious illness. Many chronic diseases may be traced back to indigestion that could have been immediately

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Also a good line of New Furniture for Light Housekeeping.

We carry the celebrated Portland Range in three sizes. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Highest cash prices paid for junk of all kinds.

J. L. O. COLEMAN

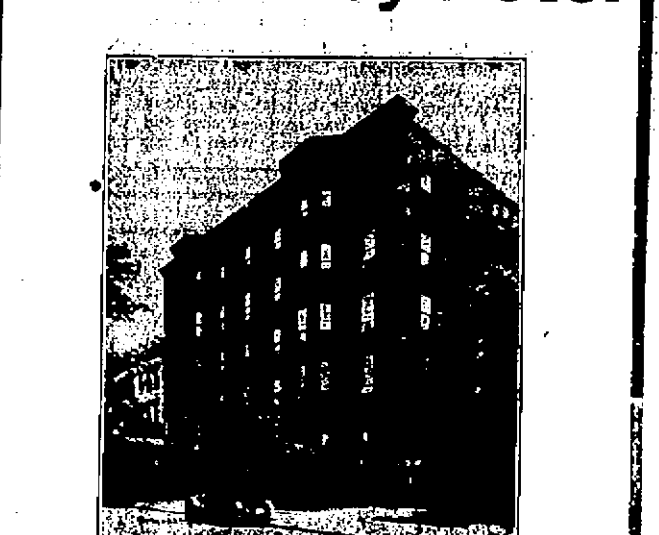
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THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Phones 38 and 39. Charles W. Gray, Supt.

BE SURE YOUR SHOES AND RUBBERS ARE IN GOOD REPAIR

We give quick service and excellent stock in our repair departments. We carry DRY-FOOT and other waterproofing for shoes. Solid leather shoes for boys and girls. Everything for the shoes.

CHAS. W. GREENE
270 State Street. Opp. Postoffice.

NOTICE

To All Owners or Keepers of Dogs in the City of Portsmouth.



The time limit provided by Sect. 11, Chapter 66, Laws of 1891, relating to the licensing of dogs having passed, all dogs within the City of Portsmouth that have not been licensed and colored according to the provisions of said chapter, will be killed or caused to be killed and complaint entered against the owners or keepers thereof.

CLARENCE B. PAUL,
Dog Officer.



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Auditor's Office.

Sealed proposals are solicited for furnishing City Hall 110 tons, more or less, Best Coal, well screened and free from slate and stone. The coal may be placed in the bins prior to Sept. 1, at the option of the successful bidder.

All bids enclosed in sealed envelopes and plainly marked should be sent to the office of the City Auditor on or before Thursday, June 1, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Per order,
Committee on Public Buildings and Places.

Sealed proposals are solicited for this year's crop of standing grass on the Abolushe Field, the right being reserved to let the field, or any part thereof, for clover or other outdoor performances. The grass may be cut or grazed at the option of the successful bidder.

All bids enclosed in sealed envelopes and plainly marked should be sent to the office of the City Auditor on or before Thursday, June 1, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Per order,
Committee on Public Buildings and Places.

WANTS CRUISERS BUILT AT THE BOSTON YARD

KITCHIN SPEAKS FOR MEASURE,
BUT RAPS BIG NAVY MEN AS
JINGOES.

Washington, May 29.—Amendments to the naval bill, to provide for the building of at least one battle cruiser and one scout cruiser at the Boston navy yard, and to equip that and all other Government yards for first-class shipbuilding, were prepared today by Representative Tague.

Two amendments to the Senate bill were introduced by Senator Lodge, the first to provide that members of the Marine Corps, who have been injured in the service, shall be retained in the corps and be given special details. Such provision prevails in other branches of the service.

The other amendment is to the effect that civil clerks in the quartermaster's department shall be appointed pay clerks.

In support of his amendment for equipment of the Boston and other yards, Mr. Tague said that all private yards are now crowded with work, while some of the Government yards are practically idle. At Boston, he added, work was so slack that the Navy Department was trying to induce men to go to the New York yard, while the Fore-River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy was obliged to work its men in three shifts, day and night, to keep up with orders.

Majority Leader Kitchin spoke in behalf of the bill today, explaining that while he believed the measure provided for greater preparedness at sea than the country really needed, he was supporting it because it eliminated the Navy Department's five-year building program. He vigorously attacked the so-called big navy men, asserting that the present clamor for preparedness was due in the main to hysteria and jingoism.

Kitchin said it would be foolish to contract for ships at present high prices, when it was probable that the cost of materials would be much lower after the war.

General debate closed with Mr. Kitchin's speech and the House began consideration of the bill under the rule permitting five-minute speeches on amendments. This probably will be continued until 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, the hour set for the final vote.

The House remained in session until late this evening, and the leaders agreed to meet tomorrow at the noon hour instead of recessing over Memorial Day.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts spoke during the day for the minority report with its larger building program.

PREDICTS RENEWED GERMAN ATTACKS BY 200 U-BOATS

Copenhagen, May 30.—A Danish naval expert who recently visited Berlin and Kiel and talked with many officers of the German navy predicts in the "Berlingske Tidende" that Germany will renew her submarine war against British shipping late in the fall, if the neutral nations under the leadership of the United States do not

force England to give up or at least modify her blockade.

Germany has lost about twenty-five submarines, but over eighty new ones were built in the last twenty-one months," the officer writes. "At the present time there are about 110 U-boats in commission, but their number increases rapidly and by October or November the German navy will have a submarine fleet of nearly two hundred. Such a fleet will be sufficient for a successful blockade of England."

"The possibility of an armed conflict with the United States will not prevent the Germans from using their most effective weapon relentlessly if they become absolutely convinced that America is playing the game of their enemies."

THE LITTLE GREEN TENT

The little green tents, where the soldiers sleep,

And the sunbeams play and the women weep,

Are covered with flowers today;

And between the tents walk the weary few,

Who were young and stalwart in sixty-two,

When they went to the war away.

The little green tents are built of sod,

And they are not long, and they are not broad,

But the soldiers have lots of room;

And the sod is a part of the land they saved.

When the flag of the many dartsly waved,

The symbol of duty and doom.

The little green tent is a thing divine;

The little green tent is a country shrine.

Where patriots kneel and pray;

And the brave men left so old, so few,

Were young and stalwart in sixty-two.

When they went to the war away.

—Author unknown.

BRITISH TITLE LITTLE USE IN COURT THESE DAYS.

London, May 30.—British courts in war time give short shrift to titles. This was proved when Viscount Canterbury, lord of 5,200 acres was arraigned on a charge of being absent without leave when called up for war service.

The Viscount said he was doing work in a government office and, far from trying to evade service, was seeking the duty most useful to his country, whatever it might be. His solicitor argued that there had been a misunderstanding as to an adjournment of the case supposed to have been granted by the war office and the admiralty.

The magistrate swept the defense aside and fined the prisoner a fine of £100 if no great penalty.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO IMPROVE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

Denver, May 30.—Adjutant General Harry D. Gamble has asked all field and staff officers of the Colorado National Guard to hand in their resignations. The Colorado Guard is in a deplorable state, with only seven companies in one regiment and four in the second, whereas each regiment should have twelve companies. Only five or six of the companies have been approved by the U. S. Army. Those officers who are found useful will be retained, while the others will find their resignations accepted. It is expected both colonels, Edward Verdeckberg and W. S. Davis, will be superseded.

The Colonel's Convalescence

By ALAN HINSDALE

In one of those battles between the French and Germans when the latter were endeavoring to reach the channel, Colonel Latrobe, a man of forty, was wounded and instead of being sent to a hospital was left for want of transportation at a chateau by the way. The lady who owned the place directed that he be placed in one of her best rooms and at once assumed his care. Fortunately for both, the fighting did not come near the chateau, and the colonel was left to recover, his wants being supplied by the lady, a spinster named Remerdel.

Mlle. Remerdel was some five years younger than Latrobe, and spinsters usually preserve their youthful appearance longer than their married sisters. At any rate this is liable to be the case with unmarried women who have no cares or troubles. The colonel's nurse was still a handsome woman.

There was a long period of convalescence, during which the colonel was unable to join his command. Mlle. Remerdel read to him, chatted with him, fed him, indeed made his convalescence delightful. Every morning she gathered flowers from her garden, carried them to his room and arranged them in a vase of Dresden china with her own hands. Many of the delicacies prepared for him to eat she cooked with her own hands. No matter what time of day he called for anything he needed the lady responded and always with a sympathetic smile.

In time Latrobe spent a portion of the day in an easy chair; then nearly all the day there; then he was able to walk about his room and finally to go downstairs. He was chafing to get back to the front, though loath to leave his luxurious abode and especially his fair hostess.

One morning in June he was sitting on the terrace with Mlle. Remerdel. The sun shone brightly, and delicious perfume came from the roses growing beside the terrace. Conversation turned upon the school of St. Cyr, from which the colonel had been graduated a subaltern into the army.

"I visited St. Cyr when but seventeen years old," said mademoiselle. "I can conceive of no place so entrancing to a girl of that age as a military academy. The young men in uniform are far more respectful than those in civilian dress. There are the martial music, the military ceremonies, everything to turn a girl's head."

"And I remember," added the colonel, "how we youngsters delighted in making love to the girls who visited St. Cyr. Love-making had not the meaning that it has for older men. It was what the Americans call flirting. We thought nothing of telling a girl we loved her, and the girl's thought nothing of pretending to reciprocate. We enjoyed the sentiment without having to fret about the responsibilities. When we had made love to one girl we were ready for another. And when they had gone we returned to our studies as free mentally as before they had come."

"Your picture may be true with respect to the young men," said the lady, "and in most cases perhaps with regard to the girls. In my case it was different. In one of these young military students I met that which was the most serious episode of my life. He made love to me simply for the temporary enjoyment of the sentiment. Alas, it was far more than that to me! That is why I have never married."

"The brute!" exclaimed the colonel. "No; he was simply young and did not realize the danger to you of what he was doing."

"Perhaps he did realize it in time, to his cost. I confess that there was one of my affairs that stood by me for many years. I could not shake it off. Even today, after twenty years, I see to my dreams that young face and press again that soft hand."

"And why did you, after discovering that you really loved her, not seek her out?"

"Oh, that would have served in America, where they marry for love, but not in France, where parents arrange marriages for their children."

"Who was the girl?"

"If I remember correctly she was the daughter of a gentleman of fortune, living in one of the provinces. Her name was Hortense." He was stilled; he had forgotten her surname.

"Would you know her again, do you suppose, after not seeing her for twenty years?"

"That I could not say."

Mlle. Remerdel arose and went into the house. Presently she returned with a miniature painting, which she handed to the colonel. He looked at it for a few moments as though it brought back some vague memory; then suddenly he turned his eyes upon his companion in a sort of wonder.

"Where did you get this?" he asked.

"I have had it ever since the original visited St. Cyr twenty years ago."

The colonel's steady gaze gradually revealed to him that the miniature was a likeness of Mlle. Remerdel at seventeen.

"Hortense!" he exclaimed.

"Hortense!" was the low reply.

When the colonel went back to the front he returned a married man. Indeed, had not duty called him he would not have returned. He was very much pleased at receiving another wound, just severe enough to lay him up for a month. He returned to the chateau of his wife, and the month of recovery and his honeymoon were one and the same thing.

HOW

To Plant and Nurture Seeds
For Your Garden

SOWING PANSY SEEDS.—A five-cent package of mixed pansy seed will be sufficient to plant in a box full of rich soil and be kept in a slightly shaded place. The dirt should be damp all the time. In fact, it is hard to give pansies too much water. After all danger of frost is past they can be transplanted out of doors in any place you desire them to bloom. The north side of a house is generally the best, because pansies require considerable moisture and shade. With a little care they can be made to bloom until the frost comes in the fall. It is possible in some climates to keep the plants alive over winter, but it is more desirable to start new ones in the spring.

The plants will soon be spoiled if not treated in this. The fungoid disease is caused by spores, which float in the air and settle on the plants. The usual remedies, such as spraying with tobacco water, emulsion of kerosene and kasecidol, will prove of no avail.

Plants confined in rooms which are not often aired are the ones most likely to contract the disease.

Such Nasturtiums.—Plant in ordinary garden soil. Dig deep and break up the lumps. Select a sunny place. In May plant the seeds one-half inch deep and three inches apart. Water freely all summer.

China Pink.—Prepare a good bed of manure for seeds. Sow in the house and in early May in open sheltered bed, eight inches apart.

Pinks.—Sow in the house and transplant as soon as frost is out of the ground in a sunny part of the garden. Plant one-quarter inch deep in good soil.

Hyacinth Bean (a climber).—Sow in the house now and transplant in early May. Soak the beans in warm water over night. Plant one inch deep in sunny position. Water freely.

Verbena (good for borders).—Soak seeds a few hours in warm water and sow in seed boxes filled with light, rich soil. Cover one-fourth inch deep, press down firmly and water. When an inch high transplant in sunny place in a garden in May, about ten inches apart each way.

Zinnia.—Plant one-quarter inch deep in good soil and as soon as frost is out of ground set in sunny places. Use in a group or border.

FOR THAT SHORTCAKE.

How to Grow Strawberries For a Family of Eight.

A patch of strawberries two or three rods square will produce more fruit than a family of eight or ten can use. The work is just as easy and just as cheap as growing tomatoes, cabbage or any other crop, says a specialist in the Farm and Home. Strawberry plants are just the same as a tomato or cabbage plant, and after strawberry plants are set there is little to do but cultivate and give them an occasional hoeing. Just the same as for vegetables.

Strawberry plants are the hardest of all plants and succeed in all soils and under all climatic conditions. The chief essentials are strong, fruitful plants, good drainage and plenty of manure.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES ANNUALLY SO THEY FLOURISH.

Prune annually, but not heavily.

Do not cut out large limbs.

Prosthetic wounds are slow to heal.

Never leave stumps in cutting off limbs.

Wounds heal most rapidly in spring.

Keep trees free from suckers.

Fern wounds are generally fatal.

Summer pruning induces fruitfulness.

Heavy pruning is always followed by a heavy growth of suckers.

Winter pruning, when the tree is wholly dormant, increases the vigor of the tree.

In transplanting cut back, top and root. Burn all the wood to prevent spread of insects and disease.

How to Regild a Picture Frame That Has Become Shabby.

Buy 10 cents' worth of dry bronze powder and 10 cents' worth of banana oil. Mix to the consistency of thick cream. Apply to the frame with a brush. Mix this only as you need it. The ingredients may be had at the paint store. Try it on a piece of wood first. Do not apply to the frame until you have obtained the proper color.

How to Remove Ink Stains From All Ordinary Cloths.

To remove ink stains from cloth or other absorbent substances dissolve four ounces of citric acid in two quarts of water that has been previously boiled; then add six or eight ounces of a strong strained solution of borax.

How to Help Rose Slips Grow Into Beautiful Trees.

To grow roses from the slip select a fresh young slip and cut it off the bush with a sharp knife, then put into the earth with half its length above the ground; turn a glass jar over it and leave it to grow.

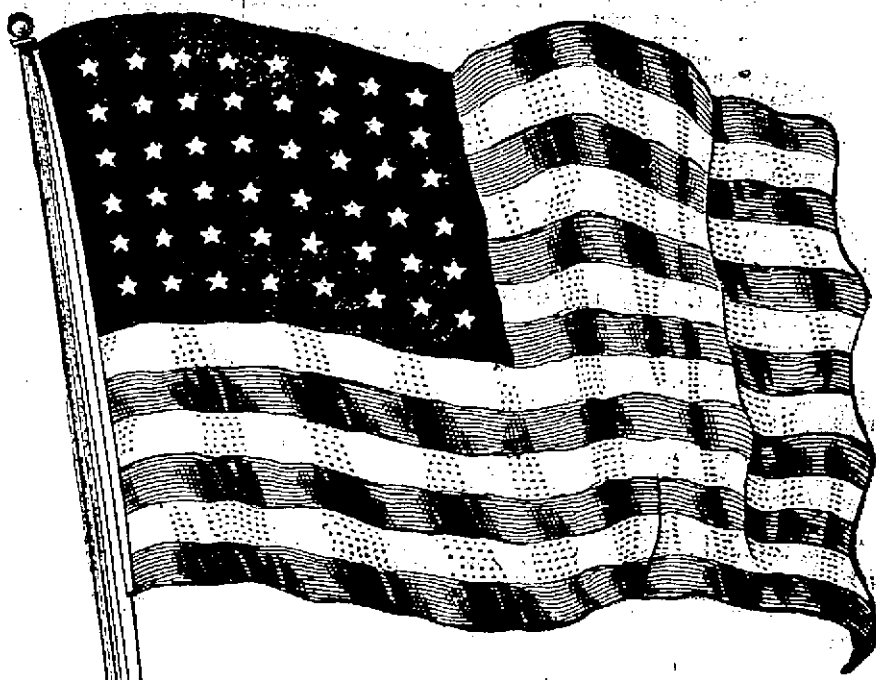
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Try a Want Ad for quick results.

Every Home in Portsmouth Should Display the American Flag The Fourth of July and Other Patriotic Holidays

Realizing this we have arranged with the largest flag manufacturing concerns in the United States for a limited number of flags which will be furnished to our readers at a cost barely sufficient to cover the expense of distribution.

Cotton hunting, sewed stripes, double stitched, double hem; canvas heading; strong grommets; 4 feet wide by 6 feet long; guaranteed fast colors to sun and rain. These flags are especially well made and will last indefinitely.



We want every reader and every friend of readers of this paper to have one of these flags. All you have to do, clip six consecutive coupons found in the paper each day and present them at the Herald Office with 55 cents and the flag is yours. Ten cents extra for mailing if not called for.

START CLIPPING COUPONS TODAY

SAVE THIS COUPON NO. 19

Present Six (6) of these coupons consecutive-ly numbered at the office of The Herald with Fifty-Five (55) Cents cash and get this beautiful flag, size 4 ft. by 6 ft. with sewed stripes, guaranteed fast colors.

MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS AND MATERIALS

Census Bureau's Summary Concerning the Industry for 1914.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures for the manufacture of carriages and wagons and of bodies, tops, cushions, hubs, felloes, spokes, wheels, and other materials used in the production of the complete vehicles, has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the kinds, quantities, and values of the various products manufactured in 1914 and 1913, for the United States as a whole, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original reports.

Establishments Reported and Value of Products.

For the industry as a whole in 1914 there were reported 5,329 establishments, which manufactured 1,187,002 vehicles of all classes, valued at \$72,252,895. At the 1909 census there were reported 5,613 establishments, with an output of 1,537,771 vehicles, valued at \$91,027,300. The number of establishments thus decreased during the five-year period by 284, or 5.2 per cent; the number of vehicles, by 350,769, or 23.1 per cent; and the value, by \$18,774,405, or 23.1 per cent.

The totals for 1914 include data for 229 establishments engaged primarily in other industries, which manufactured carriages, wagons, and materials valued at \$1,483,016. Of this number, however, only 131 establishments manufactured complete vehicles, their output including 53,557 carriages and wagons, valued at \$1,659,516. These were principally establishments engaged primarily in the production of automobile, agricultural, implements, and foundry and machine-shop products. The figures for 1909 include statistics for 121 establishments engaged primarily in other industries, which manufactured carriages, wagons, and materials to the value of \$1,528,011, including 65,333 completed vehicles, valued at \$3,313,755.

Carriages and Wagons

The production of carriages (exclusive of public conveyances) decreased 33.5 per cent in number, and 30 per cent in value between 1909 and 1914. In 1909 carriages represented 53.2 per cent and wagons 33.7 per cent of all vehicles made, but in 1914 the proportion represented by carriages had declined to 47 per cent, while that represented by wagons had increased to 48.2 per cent. The trend of the automobile into the carriage and wagon in-

Industry has thus been greater in respect to pleasure vehicles than in respect to those used for business purposes.

In 1914 the output of the establishments engaged solely in this industry included 531,813 wagons, valued at \$31,507,092, representing a decrease of 0.5 per cent in number and of 13.6 per cent in value as compared with 1909. This decline is due, first, to the falling off in the number of farm wagons built in 1914, there having been 381,652 such wagons turned out. In that year, as against 429,952 in 1909, the decrease being 10.5 per cent; and second, to the drop in the number of business wagons, which decreased from 151,161 in the earlier year to 139,421 in the latter, or by 9.7 per cent. The output of wagons for Government use increased from 3,102 in 1909 to 9,213 in 1914, or by 200.2 per cent.

Slighs and sleds to the number of 52,012 were manufactured in 1914, compared with 109,839 in 1909, the decrease being 48.5 per cent.

Carriage and wagon factories manufactured 1,123 automobiles in 1914, and 511 in 1909, the increase being 163 per cent.

A lazy liver tends to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills (22c) for the Yacht Club on Sunday as many per box) net mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

SENSIBLE, RATHER THAN BRAVE, OFFICERS FOR COUNT CADORNA

Berne, May 30.—General Cadorna, leader of the Italian army, has a strong objection to "showy" officers.

"We have no use," he says, "for heroes of romance."

When Peppino Garibaldi, who is noted for his reckless courage, sought a commission in the Italian army, after having served as a volunteer in France (Ammanzio, the poet, said: "Peppino Garibaldi is one of our bravest").

"That is bad," retorted General Cadorna, tersely. "An officer should be taught first of all not to get killed himself, and not to expose his men without need. An officer who is worthy of his position does not fear death, but he does not despise life."

PORTSMOUTH BRIDGE.

The Proprietors of the Portsmouth Bridge are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of directors will be held at the office of the undersigned, 99 Bow St., Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, June 5th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WALLACE HACKETT,
Proprietors' Clerk.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 22d, 1916.



Never before have we shown such an array of beautiful shoes for men. Whether young or old—we have the shoe for you. One of the very pleasing styles for men is a mahogany Russia Calf Oxford—medium single sole, invisible eyelets, modified English last—called The Beverly. It's a gentleman's shoe.

N. H. BEANE & CO.,
5 CONGRESS STREET, 22 HIGH STREET.



Burning gasoline must be instantly extinguished before fire reaches the tank. There can be no delay—no wait. The flexibility of operation of the J-M Fire Extinguisher allows the quick, accurate direction of the stream on a fire in the drip-pan, underneath the hood or floor boards or any part difficult of access. Let us explain the exclusive method of operation.

J-M Fire Extinguisher

The J-M Fire Extinguisher is inspected, tested and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and is listed as an approved fire appliance by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Fertilizes all motorists to a 15% reduction on automobile fire insurance premiums.

\$8

Brass or Nickel—Complete with Bracket

Sold by

E. C. MATTHEWS HARDWARE AND PAINT CO.,
Opp. Postoffice, 41 Pleasant St.

E. C. MATTHEWS HARDWARE AND PAINT CO.,
Opp. Postoffice, 41 Pleasant St.

ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CIVIL WAR VETERANS

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 30, 1916.

I come to Kansas City here in the west to speak on Memorial Day to the farmers and merchants and wage workers and manufacturers who dwell west of the Mississippi. What I have to say to you is exactly what I should say to your fellows who dwell on the Atlantic coast, or the Pacific Slope, or beside the Great Lakes or on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. My message is a message to all Americans. My appeal is to the spirit of thoroughgoing Americanism in all our people in whatever portion of the land they dwell. In thanking all organizations—business, political and social—whose invitations I have accepted, including my comrades of the Spanish war I know that none of you will object to my putting first the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate veterans. I came here to speak on behalf of the spirit which in the early sixties, burned in the hearts of the men who wore the gray. In what I have to say, I shall appeal with equal emphasis to the sound qualities of the men who followed Grant and the men who followed Lee; of all who in the great crisis proved their truth by their endeavor and showed themselves willing to sacrifice everything for the right. But I make no appeal to the peace-loving price men of '61 to '65. I ask that we in this generation prove ourselves the spiritual heirs both of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray. But I make no appeal to the memory of the copperhead fanatics who put peace above duty, who put love of ease and love of money-getting before devotion to country, and whose convictions were too weak to stir to action their tepid souls.

This is one of the great years of decision in our national history. The way in which we now decide will largely determine whether we are to go forward in righteousness and power or backward in degradation and weakness. We are face to face with elemental facts of right and wrong, of force or feebleness. According to the spirit in which we face these facts and govern our actions, we shall determine whether in the future we shall enjoy a growing national life or suffer a lingering national decay.

Two years ago any number of persons were assuring us that the day of great wars had passed; that it was impossible that there ever should be great wars again; that preparedness brought on war; that we did not need to take any steps in our own defense; that the capitalists of the world, because high finance had become internationalized, would never permit a great war; that the opinion of the civilized world was enough to stop all international outrages. This was only two years ago. We have seen the most destructive war in all history waged on a wider scale than ever in history before. Never before has there been such slaughter as has been compassed into the last 22 months; and alas, that it should be written, the brutality, the ruthlessness, the disregard for international law, and the callous and calculated atrocities committed on non-combatants, including women and children, have been such as the civilized world has not even approached during the past century.

Let us not be misled again. Undoubtedly as soon as this war ends all the well-meaning, short-sighted persons, who two years ago said there never would be a war again, and who have been obliged to be silent on this particular point during the past two years, will once more begin their shrill pipings that the last war has occurred. Once more they will demand or announce the invention of some patent device by which strong and ruthless and cunning men will be held in place by timid men without any preparedness, without any display of courage or acceptance of endurance, risk, labor and hardship.

When this war is over it is possible that some one of the combatants being fully armed, will assault us because we offer ourselves as a rich and helpless prize. On the other hand it is also possible that there will be temporary exhaustion among the combatants, and a willingness on the part of even the most brutal and ruthless, to go through the form of saying that they are peaceful and harmless. In such event there will be real danger lest our people be influenced by the foolish apostles of unpreparedness to accept this condition as permanent and once more to shirk our duty of getting ready.

I wish to say with all the emphasis in my power that if peace in Europe should come tomorrow, it ought not in the smallest degree to affect our policy of preparedness. As a matter of fact, we probably cannot now prepare in any way that will have a material effect upon the present war. Our fully armed men are such that it is now too late for us to do this. All we can do is to prepare so that the war shall have no aftermath of horror and disaster for our nation. If we fail, we prepare for our nation. If we fail, we prepare for our nation.

day we or our children will have bitter cause to rue our folly, and to remember too late the words of old Sir Thomas Browne: "For since we cannot be wise by teaching, there is an unhappy necessity that we must smart in our own skins."

I wish to especially call the attention of all people who may be momentarily misled by the statements of the peace-at-any-price men, the professional pacifists of, to the actual results of our policy of unpreparedness. Twenty-two months have gone by since this war began. Nearly five years have gone since the revolution in Mexico loosed on Americans in Mexico, and on Americans on our own side of the border, the forces of murder and misrule. Yet, during these five years we have taken no efficient steps to control the situation in Mexico, and during these 22 months since the world has been in such a cataclysm of fear and blood as never before in its history, we of this Republic with literally astounding folly, with a folly criminal from the national standpoint, have refused in any way to prepare. They professional pacifists said, and even now say that such preparedness would have invited trouble with Mexico and trouble with Germany and perhaps with other old world powers. Look at the facts! We kept ourselves helpless to do justice to or for Mexico; we refused to make way in any way to protect our citizens in Mexico, or even on our own side of the Mexican border. We submitted tamely to the murder of our men and the rape of our women. We bore with spiritless submission outrages upon outrages, until the number of our citizens killed mounted into the hundreds. Yet, so far from securing the good will of the Mexicans, this policy of unpreparedness and of time submission to insult and injury, merely aroused both their anger and contempt to such a degree that we are now engaged in a harassing little war along the border.

We have not the force to make that war effective. We have actually drained the Coast Artillery from the seaboard defense, to serve as infantry down on the Mexican border. This nation of one hundred million people with a territory as large as all of Europe and more wealth than any other nation in the world possesses has to strip its resources of its defenders and put these defenders to work at which they are not trained to do.

If at the outset, fifteen years ago, we had resolutely and with foresight prepared to act, and then, if necessary, met in Mexico, that country would today be as peaceful and prosperous as Cuba—where we actually did take the action I advocate for Mexico. If the instant that the great war broke out in 1914, our fleet had been mobilized, a competent man put at the head of the navy department, our army put into proper trim, and steps taken by our representatives at Washington, both executive and legislative to show that we were making ready to meet any exigency that arose there would have been no trouble of any kind with any belligerent. Of course when we submitted to wrongdoing from one side, we invited a repetition of that wrongdoing by that side and the infliction of similar wrongs by the other side.

If we had prepared we would have saved thousands of lives and we would have guaranteed our own peace. The failure to prepare, the failure to stand up for the rights of ourselves and of others, the yielding to wrongdoing, resulted both in deferring the day when it was possible for this nation to act as peacemaker, and in bringing us measurably nearer to the danger of ourselves being involved in the conflict. Weakness invites contempt. Weakness combined with bluster invites both contempt and aggression. Self-respecting strength that respects the rights of others is the only quality that secures respect from others. In our foreign policy we are weak, if we use lofty words at the same time we commit mean or unworthy actions, and above all, if we fail to protect our own rights we shall not secure the goodwill of any one, and we shall incur the contempt of other nations; and contempt of that kind is easily turned into active international violence. If we cannot protect ourselves we may be sure that no one else will protect us. If we are not prepared in advance, we cannot be true to ourselves; and if we are not true to ourselves we shall certainly be false to every one else.

I believe in international duty. I hold that we cannot assert that we are entirely guiltless of responsibility for the outrages committed on well-behaved citizens, particularly in Belgium and on non-combatants, particularly on women and children in the present war. Prior to the war we had become parties to the various conventions and treaties designed to mitigate the horrors of war, and to limit the offenses that can, with impunity, be committed by belligerents either on neutrals or non-combatants. When we declined to take any action under these conventions and treaties we ourselves treated them "scraps of paper." Preparedness instead of being pro-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



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ventive of war and injustice, tells in favor of peace and justice. Only through preparedness can we do justice to others. Only through preparedness can we do justice to ourselves. Well-meaning persons who have not thought seriously or deeply on the subject sometimes assert that we are too far away from the old world ever to fear assault or invasion. The answer is two-fold. In the first place we have under our flag the Canal Zone and Alaska, and various islands. These are absolutely impossible to protect from any formidable foe except by a first class army and navy. In the next place the events of the present war show that the ocean is now a highway for any power whose ships control it. We have just witnessed the transfer by sea of a Russian army from Eastern Siberia to France—a sea voyage three times as long as that across the Atlantic. We have seen a huge army gathered at the Dardanelles from England, France and Australia; and the distance from Australia to the Dardanelles is far greater than the distance from Asia to our shores.

There gathered for the attack on Constantinople a host of fighting men drawn from the great island-continent of the South Pacific and they were joined by the fighting men of the British Isles, who dwell on the opposite side of the world. From the northern and the southern hemispheres, the transport steamers have carried with speed and safety, over the two greatest oceans, masses of troops ten times as numerous as our whole manly army. If any army half the size of that which attacked the Dardanelles was landed near New York or San Francisco in a time no longer than that occupied by the British and Australians in reaching the Dardanelles, we should in the present condition of our forces be utterly at its mercy. The immediate loss would fall on the Atlantic or Pacific coast; but we are all Americans, and the disaster would be shared by all of us wherever we live, and the blow to our self-respect and our material well-being would shake our whole country to its foundations.

Those who confidently assert that there is no danger of our ever being attacked are either ignorant or forgetful of the multitude of examples which show how international conflicts arise. The pressure of population and a desire for wealth and power move us in former ages as moving nations in the old world to get possession of all the unoccupied or weakly held parts of the earth from which profit can be derived. This is what has often brought rival European nations face to face and to the verge of war in Asia and Africa. It has played a great part in bringing on the present war. It is possible that some nation will attack us out of hatred or making of some action on the part of our people a plausible cause of quarrel. It is much more likely that if we are not strong enough to maintain our rights, including the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, we shall be subjected to a series of aggressions upon our rights growing more and more grievous until we reach a point where we ourselves shall be obliged to resort to aggression or else to abandon principles essential to our national greatness and well-being.

The prime needs in preparedness, the needs which can be immediately met are to give us, first the navy we require, and second the regular army we require. I have elsewhere given the reasons why we require the second navy in the world and a small highly efficient regular army of 250,000 men, with a proper reserve. Here let it suffice to say that such a navy and such an army would be our best insurance against war and for peace.

are not enough. Exactly as lack of the navy should stand the regular army, so lack of the regular army should stand the nation. I speak to, and on behalf of, a nation of freemen. Freemen fit to be freemen do not have to hire other men to do their fighting. I speak here on the invitation of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray of fifty years ago; of the men who fought in the two great citizen armies when, North and South, the bravest and best in the land went forth to battle for their deep convictions. I ask that we of this generation be loyal to the memories of our fathers, and be ready at need to pay with our own bodies for our own principles. When I ask you to prepare by seeing that your representatives provide a first-class navy and a first-class regular army, I am merely asking you to prepare to have the other fellow do your fighting for you. This does not satisfy me. It ought not to satisfy you. You and I, friends, cannot be loyal to the memory of Washington, Grant, and of Lee, unless we are fit and ready to do our own fighting in time of need. I do not wish us, the people, to sink into a condition where we are so soft, so case loving, so fond of pleasures, or so wrapped up in money getting that we cannot do the hard work that brave men must do when the need calls. I speak for universal service based on universal training.

Universal training and universal service represent the only service and training a democracy should accept. It is the plain people, it is the farmers, the working men, the small business men, the professional men, who above all others, should back up this plan. I have just received a letter from a Florida farmer in North Carolina, who is arranging to have six farmer boys from his neighborhood sent to one of the training camps for boys this summer. He writes that he has been inspired by farmers and their wives to send their sons to that camp. They wish them to get the training, to have the value of the trip, and of the association with boys from other parts of the country. They realize how much good it would do them in every way. They realize that the kind of training for preparedness that their boys would receive would help them industrially in time of peace just as much as in war. These farmers and their wives do not wish war. They do not wish their sons to go to war if the war can be lawfully avoided. But they feel that if the nation does get into a fight they wish their sons to take part. In that fight, and in such event they wish them to be able to take care of themselves and not merely be helpless victims of fever or of bullets.

The farmers and wage workers, the business men and professional men who are not men of large means, and whose wives have to exercise proper economy in order to keep their homes happy and comfortable—these are the people who, beyond all others, should realize that such training should not be reserved for the boys whose fathers or friends are rich enough to pay for it. But should be given to all American boys at the expense of the nation. It is the present lack of system, the present method of allowing only those boys to train whose fathers have money, which is unfair and undemocratic. It breeds class distinction, among other unhealthy things. I do not believe as a permanent thing in a system that merely puts the Harvard boys alongside the Yale boys or the Princeton boys, the big merchant's son or railroad president's son beside the big lawyer's son, or, perhaps, beside the employee of the big rich man who is patriotic enough to pay his expenses. All this is the best that we can get at present; and until the people as a whole wake up, but it is not enough. I believe in the system

that will put all the boys I have mentioned alongside the boy whose father is a brakeman here in Missouri or a hardworking farmer in Kansas, or a factory operative in Massachusetts or New Jersey, or a bookkeeper or stenographer in New York or Chicago; that will put all of them beside the boy from the mountains of North Carolina who has never seen a railway train and has always gone barefoot. Let all these boys be given the same kind of training, and let the best boy out of the bunch become an officer. Let no one be allowed to shirk the duty of preparing himself, for if he does, he is putting on the shoulders of a better man the burden which he himself should carry.

We have heard a good deal of talk about the officer class, that we are getting from the volunteer training camps of the present day. As long as we do not have universal military service these camps offer the only chance for young men to prepare so as to serve the country. The man who goes to them renders a high and patriotic service and incidentally profits immensely by the training and experience. My sons have gone and are going to these camps. I believe in these camps with all my heart and soul. They are supplying by private initiative what our governmental representatives have not the foresight to provide for everybody. As long as our citizens do not insist upon everybody being trained, upon everyone going to such camps, why the boys that do go to them will inevitably get the commissions if war comes.

In other words, as long as our people do not make the training universal and do not make it paid for by the commonwealth, only the men of means will be trained as officers at these camps. At present this is the only way to provide that in the event of war, we shall have officers with having. But such a system is fundamentally and mortally wrong. It is our own fault, the fault of our people, that we do not establish the really democratic system, for the only way to establish the democratic system is through universal service. Napoleon drew his marshals from the humblest ranks, simply because they were the best men for the job; and in a democratic army promotion should go by merit. Here, at present, the son of the farmer and the son of the wage worker know that they have little chance to become officers in the event of war because they cannot afford the time and the money to get themselves trained in advance. I ask the plain people of the United States, I ask the farmers, the wage workers, the ordinary men, to give their sons the same chance that the sons of wealthier men have. Make the opportunity open to all; to your sons, to my sons; to all on an even basis. A system of universal training for universal service would be one of the biggest things ever done in this country to preserve our democratic institutions in spirit and in fact.

The other day when I spoke of universal service in Detroit a woman in the gallery called out: "I have two sons and they shall both go if the country needs them." I answered her, "Madam I take off my hat to you. That is the spirit this country needs and if all the mothers of the country will do as you do and raise their boys so that they shall be able and ready at need to fight for the country, there will never be any need for any of them to fight for the country. No nation will ever attack a unified and prepared America."

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out of my own experience. I was col-
onel of a volunteer regiment at Santa-
go in the Spanish war. I served under
the Brigadier-General Sam Young
and I served beside the then Brigadier-
General Adna Chaffee. Later, as Presi-
dent, it was my good fortune to give
first to Sam Young, and afterwards to
Adna Chaffee, the appointment of
Lieutenant General of the United
States, the highest office in the United
States army. On the day that Sam
Young retired, and that Adna Chaffee
was to take his place and be presented
as Lieutenant-General at the White
House, it happened that Chaffee's
opinions were not come and Sam
Young sent him around his own epau-
lottes with a little note reading, "These
are presented by Private Young, '61, to
Private Chaffee, '61." The two fine old
boys had entered the army in the same
year at the beginning of the Civil war
as privates in the ranks, and they had
worked their way up by sheer force of
courage and character, and persever-
ance and ability, until they stood in
succession in the highest position at
the head of the army in which they
had once served as enlisted men. That
symbolized what the American army
should be, and what we could make the
American army under a system of uni-
versal service based on universal train-
ing. It is a system which will give ev-
ery man an equal chance, which will
make it the duty of each man to learn
how to serve his country, and which
will secure to each man the right to
serve that country in the capacity to
which his ability entitles him. Such an
army would be a people's army; and it
would never be used except in a peo-
ple's war.

Remember always that what I ask
is asked in the name of peace and in
the name of democracy, no less than in
the name of national honor and inter-
est. It is the men who do not believe
in peace-at any price who are most
apt to secure the peace which self-re-
specting men and women can accept. I
ask that this nation prepare in the
first place, because if war should be
thrust upon us, we must be able to
emerge victorious from the trial, and
we cannot do so unless we are prepa-
red-and in the second place I ask that
we prepare because it is the surest way
to secure peace, the surest way to keep
war from our borders. Little Switzer-
land is at peace at this moment be-
cause she prepared and only because
she prepared. In the Napoleonic wars
Switzerland was overrun by French,
German and Russian armies; great
battles were fought within her limits
and she became an appanage of the
French Empire-and all this purely
and solely because at that time she
had not prepared, she was not able to
hold her own against invaders. A cen-
tury later a war even greater burst
over Europe. Switzerland's natural
boundaries and defenses are precisely
what they were; the temptation to use
her territory is precisely as great for
the belligerents, but Switzerland had
prepared, and therefore Switzerland is
at peace.

Military preparedness is only one
side of all around preparedness. It
would be worthless unless based on in-
dustrial preparedness, and both would
be worthless unless based on prepa-
redness of the soul and the spirit. You
men who wore the Blue and the Gray,
when once the war was over, turned
to the farm and the shop and the coun-
ting house, and again took up your life
work of earning your living and sup-
porting your families, and making pro-
vision for the generation that was to
come after you. You did this work
thoroughly, as you had thoroughly
done the work of war.

Our people of today must apply your
spirit to the changed circumstances of
today. It is never possible to treat the
past as giving the exact precedent for
given action in the present. But the
spirit shown by the men who in the
great crises in the past rose level to
those crises, must be shown by the
men of the present in the crises of the
present. In this country we have the
double duty of training ourselves so
as to be willing to die for the country,
and of developing our internal policy
as to make the country worth living
in. In the long run the country must
be worth living in if it is worth dying
for.

In order to make this country worth
living in we must develop a real na-
tional purpose controlled not only by
moral motives but by cool intelligence.
If our people put a premium upon the
demagogue by supporting the man who
makes impossible promises, and who
either does not attempt to reduce these
promises to action, or else fails in at-
tempting to do so, then we shall go
down. The people must choose as their
executive and legislative leaders at
Washington men absolutely national
in spirit; men whose theory of govern-
ment is as far as the poles from the
pork-barrel theory-and this, whether
the pork-barrel be considered from a
personal, political or sectional stand-
point-men who look forward and not
back; men who face the facts as they
actually are. After this war we shall
see a new Europe; a Europe energeti-
cally developing new social and eco-
nomic means of meeting new problems.
If, under these circumstances, we take
refuge in formulae dug out as fossils
from the workings of principles in the
past, instead of developing these prin-
ciples so as to meet the future, we
shall be as foolish as, if we were to
arm our soldiers with flintlocks and
send them against an army possessing
machine guns, high power rifles, and
modern artillery. The time for flintlock
theories of statesmanship in this coun-
try is past.

This applies as much to industry as
to national defense. To let the inter-

state transportation systems of the
country, for example, be regulated by
forty-eight small conflicting sovereign-
ties, is just as foolish as to trust to
forty-eight conflicting sovereignties in
military matters. The nation must re-
gulate the arteries of traffic for the
whole country in the interests of the
whole country. It must control the
armed forces of the whole country in
the interests of the whole country. In
such matters there cannot be divided
sovereignty without national weakness.
Moreover, what applies to railways di-
rectly or indirectly concerned in inter-
state business, also applies to all great
corporations engaged in interstate or
international business.

I stand with all my heart for mili-
tary preparedness; but no one knows
better than I that military prepared-
ness alone can neither make nor main-
tain a great nation. It is merely the es-
sential safeguard for a nation indus-
trially efficient and prosperous, and
with a prosperity justly distributed; a
safeguard for a national life organized
in all points for national ends and na-
tional ideals. This national life must be
dominated by the two great truths;
first, that in a successful democracy,
every man must, in reasonable meas-
ure, be his "brother's keeper," and sec-
ond, that every citizen in such a de-
mocracy, must accept with his whole
heart the principle that his first duty
in war or in peace is to serve the na-
tion.

Occasionally it is said by some one
blind to industrial tendencies that the
nation has no right to regulate the ac-
tivities of the great successful busi-
ness men. Occasionally it is said by
some unworthy would-be labor leader
that the workman owes nothing to the
country, because there is not
enough of such regulation in his in-
terest. Each statement must be em-
phatically repudiated by every patriot.
If any man, whether workman or
capitalist believes that he owes nothing
to this country, then the sooner he gets
out of the country the better, for he is
unfit to do good to himself or to any-
one else. Such a man is not entitled to
claim companionship with you veter-
ans of the Civil War who are here to-
day. He is unfit to live in the land
which is proud of the memory of your
deeds. On the other hand, the great
business men must recognize more and
more, that there must be full and frank
co-operation between them and the
government to secure the public wel-
fare. On the part of the government
this co-operation must be given with
the sincere desire to increase the effi-
ciency of our industrial organization,
not to hamper it, and with full recog-
nition of the fact that much of modern
industry must be carried on by great
industrial units. The aim of govern-
ment should be not to destroy these
units but, while encouraging them, to
regulate them in the interests of the
people as a whole. At the same time
the big business man must with equal
frankness recognize the fact that his
business activities, while beneficial to
himself and his associates, must also
justify themselves by being beneficial
to the men who work for him, and to
the public which he serves.

A nation to survive must stand for
the principles of social and industrial
justice.
If any class is here oppressed, or so
neglected that the neglect becomes in
effect oppression, the ideals of patrio-
tism in that class will assuredly be
dwarfed and stunted. We must not let
any man think that he can shirk his
own duties, or blame his own failure
and shortcomings on others; and yet
we must shape our collective action so
that as far as possible each man shall
have a fair chance to show the stuff
that is in him, unhelped and unham-
pered by special privilege. Legislation to
help the business man is eminently
proper, but only on condition that we
show equal zeal for the working and
living rights, the social and economic
rights, of farmer and wage earner; in
short, the rights of all productive citi-
zens must be safeguarded with equal
care. A protective tariff with the du-
ties adjusted outside of factional poli-
tics is essential in the industrial world
of today. But the protective tariff by
itself means nothing but the rudimen-
tary beginning of the needed policy, or
rather policies, for the broadest nation
at development of our economic life,
along lines designed to secure real, sub-
stantial justice. Our national resources
must be conserved, but the conserva-

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the particular tire to suit your needs.

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tion must be in the public interest, and
on this as on all other points the pros-
perity and growth of industry must,
so far as possible, be made to go hand
in hand with a reasonably equitable
distribution of its returns.

In addition to treating our brother
man and sister woman as we would
wish them to treat us, we must also
endeavor so far as we are able, to se-
cure them just treatment by others.
This is why we must try to abolish
child labor. This is why we must see
that women in industry are protected
from inhuman treatment of any kind.
This is why we must try to secure, not
merely for women and children, but
for men also, conditions of life and la-
bor, such that the head of the family
will not be ground under foot by exces-
sive toil, nor kept to a wage that will
not permit him to bring up his family
in the way it should be brought up,
that will not permit him to care his
wife from prostrating drudgery. It
does not mean that we shall try to give
to the stiff-necked same reward as to
the energetic and hard working. It does
not mean that we shall permit the vi-
cious to commit wrong with impunity.
It does not mean that we shall excuse
any wage worker, or any other man
for failure to honor the United States
flag and wholeheartedly to serve the
nation—the privileges of citizen-
ship should be conditioned on the pos-
session and exercise of patriotism. But
it does mean that for the sake of our
children and children's children who
are to come after us, we shall strive to
bring about conditions in this country
such as to free every hard working
and right thinking man from the sense
of injustice and oppression, from the
feeling that the laws do not secure him
justice, but do give an advantage over
against him to unscrupulous cunning
and unscrupulous force. In the long
run our children's children, will find
that this is not a good country for any
one to live in unless we and they make
it a reasonably good country for every
one to live in.

What I thus say does not represent
anything new in principle. On the
contrary, the principles thus set forth
have received the lip loyalty of many
men before election, who, after elec-
tion, forgot their pre-election promises.
What we need in our public men is
performance, not promise; to treat a
platform merely as a means of getting
office, not as a covenant to be kept in
office, is demoralizing both to the pub-
lic and to the servants of the public.

Now, friends, the men here today
whom I have particularly addressed,
the men who wore the Blue, and the
men who wore the Gray in the Civil
war, proved that they had convictions
worth dying for. They thereby made
this a land worth living in. They show-
ed that they were willing to sacrifice
everything, including life itself, for
certain great ideals. They thereby
ranged themselves among the great
peoples of mankind. No nation is really
great, no race is entitled to a perma-
nent position of leadership or of equal-
ity in this earth, unless its sons are
willing to die at need for great ideals.

But it is equally important that they
shall show a like power of fealty to
ideals in the way they live their ordi-
nary lives. If after the close of the Civil
war the soldiers who fought in it on
both sides had shown themselves so
demoralized by the four years of fight-
ing that they could not settle down to
civil life, but, insisted on continuing
in arms and plunging the country into
anarchy, the net result of their former
heroism would have been destruction
for this nation.

Such a result would have proved
that, although we could produce sol-
diers, we could not produce citizens—
and the soldier who is a bad citizen,
and the bad citizen who cannot, at
need, serve as a soldier are equally un-
fit to live in a free, self-governing com-
monwealth.

This is Memorial Day. You have to-
day decorated the graves of gallant
men who paid by their death for the
lack of wisdom and foresight shown
by their forefathers. This is a day of
homage to heroism. But it is also a
day of mourning. For forty years prior
to the Civil War our people refused to
face facts and soberly bend their ener-
gies to make war impossible. Heroes
shed their blood, and women walked
all their lives in the shadow, because
there had been such lack of foresight,
such slothful lazy optimism. Let the
lesson thus taught sink into the minds
of us of this generation. Let us not
from laziness and lack of foresight
create a situation where brave men
shall die to make good our shortsight-
edness. I ask that we prepare, not be-
cause I wish war, but because with all
my heart I desire to keep war far
from us; and only by forethought and
by preparation of soul and body can we
thus keep it afar off.

The end we have in view is a high
and fine national life based on an in-
dustrial efficiency which shall be ac-
companied by social and economic
justice. Military preparedness against
war is merely a means to this end. But
it is an indispensable means. We are
not fit to be free men unless we show
the forethought and will power neces-
sary to insure that we ourselves shall
have the right to decide our own des-
tines, and not be forced helplessly to
submit to have them decided by alien
conquerors.

If we are true to the men of the
mighty past we shall guide ourselves
by what Lowell wrote to the poets of
his time, who—to use his own words
—wished to "knuckle down," to their
deeds, he said:—
"Hence would keep house with Fear!
If you would peace the thing you've got
to do
is just to show you're up to fighting
too.
Better that all our ships with all their
crews
Should sink to rot in ocean's dreamless
ozone,
Each torn flag waving challenge as it
went
And each dumb gun a brave man's
monument,
Than seek such peace as only cowards
crave;

Give me the peace of dead men or of
brave."

"Come Peace! Not like a mourner
bowd
For honor lost and dear ones wasted,
But proud to meet a people proud,
With eyes that tell of triumph tested!

"Come, while our country feels the life
Of a great instinct shouting 'Forward!
And knows that freedom's not a gift
That tarries long in hands of cowards!"

**NOW ISSUED AS THE OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

The National Historical Society,
with executive offices at 30 East 42d
Street, New York, has just issued its
first Number of The Journal of Ameri-
can History, a beautifully illustrated
do luxe magazine of 298 pages contain-
ing no advertising matter. The Jour-
nal of American History, in its tenth
year, was acquired last fall by The Na-
tional Historical Society, and is now
the official magazine of the Society.
The subscription price remains, as for-
merly, \$4.00 a year, except to members
of the Society, who receive it for their
annual dues of \$2.00; and on this basis
the Society has started a campaign to
enroll a million members.

The cover of the latest Number of
The Journal of American History is a
beautiful example of art work in four
colors and gold, showing the George
Washington Memorial Building to be
erected in Washington, D. C. Besides
many historic illustrations printed in
sepia, and accounts of The National
Historical Society and of the George
Washington Memorial Association with
rosters of the membership of both or-
ganizations the chief historical article
in this Number of The Journal of Ameri-
can History is by Colonel Henry H.
Humphreys, U. S. A., retired. Under
the title, "Who Built the First United
States Navy?" he sets aside the claims
sometimes made for Josiah Fox, show-
ing conclusively from the contempor-
ary documents that Joshua Humphreys
designed "Old Ironsides" and her sis-
ter ships, whose victories in the War
of 1812 won such renown for our little
navy. Humphreys' idea, which proved
perfectly successful, was to build a
type of vessel midway between the
frigate and ships-of-the-line then in
vogue, a vessel overmatching the or-
inary frigate, and able to outlast and
evade the regular battleship. This, of
course, is the very idea exemplified
in the modern battle-cruiser, which has
proved so effective in the present war.
This article is accompanied by thirty-
one pages of fac-simile letters, several
signed by General Knox, Washington's
Secretary of War, and one by George
Washington Parke Curtis, giving an
account of President Washington's
"first visit to an American Navy
Yard."

The Herald contains both the latest
foreign and local news.

CORRECTION OF BOARD'S REPORT

SERVICE COMMISSION ISSUES
SUPPLEMENTARY FINDING ON
RAILROAD PROBE.

Concord, May 29.—In a supplemen-
tary report on the railroad investiga-
tion, given out today, the Public ser-
vice commission says it desires to cor-
rect an erroneous statement of fact re-
garding Councillor John Scammon of
Exeter and to remove "possible ground
for misunderstanding in our reference
to former Rep. Thomas F. Clifford of
Franklin.

The report is signed by Chairman
Edward C. Niles, Commissioner Thom-
as W. D. Worthen and William T.
Gunnison. They say:

"On page 373 of the report as pub-
lished, John Scammon, in connection with
the account of his service as senator in
the legislature of 1913, was referred to
as having been president of the Senate
"at the previous session." This should
read "at a previous session." He was
in fact president of the Senate in 1907.
"The statements with regard to the
retainer, legislative service, and pay-
ment of Thomas F. Clifford, on pages
374 and 376 of the printed report are
correct as they stand, but the state-
ment, on page 383, that "The receipts
given for the retainers paid these at-
torneys all stated that they were re-
tained in the Grand Trunk matter and
in all other proceedings thereafter
commenced before the court, the legis-
lature or other tribunal, might be un-
derstood as referring to Mr. Clifford.
"It should not be so understood. All
the receipts given for the retainers
paid were in the form stated. But Mr.
Clifford received no retainer, and gave
no retainer receipt. The only payment
to him was that of August 22, 1913, for
which he gave a receipt stating that it
was for "services and expenses on ac-
count of Grand Trunk Railway mat-
ter," the account being stated as of the
year 1912."

WITH THE SPORTS

Track Events Postponed

Owing to the disagreeable weather
in the morning the horse races and
other events scheduled by the Port-
smouth Driving Club at Rockingham
Park had to be postponed. The mem-
bers of the club had planned a good
card but it appeared better in their
opinion to call the meet off rather than
attempt to push it through before the
few people who would have taken the
opportunity of attending owing to the
disagreeable weather. There will be
better days for both horses and fans.

No games of baseball were played in
the city yesterday and to some this
was a disappointment. On the whole it
wasn't a bad idea on the part of the
Sunset League Directors to have no
game scheduled as Memorial Day is
hardly a day for sports. Those who
would have attended last evening had
there been a game can see a pipkin to-
night when the C. C. C. clashes with
the Morley Union Company. The prize
for winning the game is first place in
the league.

The fans are all keyed up and ready
for the three star bouts to be pre-
sented on Monday evening at the meet-
ing of the Rockingham A. C. in Freeman's
Hall. Fast action is looked for as every
one of the six men is a top notcher in
his class. It is seldom that so good a
card is offered on one night in these
New England states.

DENVER FAMILY MUST EAT \$550 WORTH A YEAR.

Denver, Col., May 30.—What Ameri-
cans consider good food for a family
of five persons costs at least \$550 a
year, Mrs. Ella Henry Horst, super-
visor of domestic science in the Denver
schools, declares.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL

Cor. Penn. Ave. and 5th St.,
Washington, D. C.

A hotel for New Hampshire peo-
ple and owned by a New Hampshire
man.

It is admirably situated in the
center of the Capital City, and is
most convenient to the public build-
ings, business houses and places of
amusement.

The St. James is easily accessible
from the New Union Station by
street car, being about six minutes
ride. Cars marked Georgetown,
Piney Branch Road, or 14th Street,
pass the hotel on Pennsylvania
Avenue.

Terminal taxicabs always at your
service.

Rates are \$1 up for rooms.

CANDIDATES IN YORK COUNTY PRIMARIES

The following list of candidates will seek nomination for officers in York county in the coming primaries on June 12 with the exception of those to congress:

SENATOR

(Entitled to three)
Republican—John P. Deering, Saco; J. Merrill Lord, Scarborough; Edward C. Moody, York; Joseph W. Gordon, Westbrook; William D. Seamon, Berwick.

Democrat—Edmond Bergman, Biddeford; Charles S. Cowell, Berwick; William F. Russell, Sanford.
Progressive—Eugene H. Bowditch, Old Orchard; Arthur C. Brooks, Berwick; H. Wills Hurd, Biddeford.

CLERK OF COURTS

Republican—Frank D. Anderson, Limerick.

Democrat—Homer G. Knight, Waterville.

Progressive—Joseph B. Daw, Saco.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Republican—William B. Deering, Biddeford; Samuel L. Wilson, Biddeford; Oscar G. Hanson, Lymann; Percy N. H. Lombard, Old Orchard.

Democrat—Fred R. Wagon, Saco.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Republican—Charles Webber, Kennebunk; Franklin B. Chesley, Saco.
Democrat—Leroy Haley, Biddeford.

Progressive—John G. Smith, Saco.

COUNTY TREASURER

Republican—Fred L. Lane, Old Orchard; J. Deley Putnam, York; Jas. A. Roberts, Waterville.

Democrat—Arthur G. Wiley, Buxton.

Progressive—Frank L. Emery, Saco.

JUDGE OF PROBATE

Republican—Harry B. Ayer, Biddeford; William S. Matthews, Berwick.
Democrat—C. Wallace Harmon, Saco.

REGISTER OF PROBATE

Republican—Edward S. Thibault, Alfred.
Democrat—William H. Stone, Biddeford.

Progressive—William S. Randall, Cornish.

SHERIFF

Republican—George O. Athorne, Elliot; Frank M. Lynde, North Kennebunk; Edwin L. Littlefield, Kennebunkport; Daniel W. Perkins, Saco; Haven A. Roberts, Sanford.

Democrat—Jeremiah J. Almaden, South Berwick; Fred Parent, Sanford; Homer Pitts, Sanford; Orrin E. Wallner, Sanford.

Progressive—Charles H. Hurd, Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Entitled to one)

Republican—Joseph C. Provencier, Old W. Richards, Nicholas Thayer.
Democrat—Henry A. Desnoes, Clarence Goldthwaite, James J. Nelson.

Progressive—Fred E. Hooper, Fred E. Pillsbury, George A. Young.

SACO

(Entitled to one)

Republican—Charles H. Hanson.
Democrat—William J. Maybury.

SANFORD

(Entitled to one)

Republican—Lamorne G. Allen.
Democrat—Fred A. Smith.

KENNEBUNK AND LYMAN DISTRICT

Republican—Fred C. Knight, Kennebunk; Arthur L. Roberts, Lyman.
Democrat—Fred M. Norton, Kennebunkport.

Progressive—Fred E. Norton, Kennebunk.

BUXTON, LIMINGTON AND HOLLIS DISTRICT

Republican—Guy A. Brackett, Limington.
Democrat—James N. Waterhouse, Buxton.

KENNEBUNK AND OLD ORCHARD DISTRICT

Republican—Lymann E. Fletcher, Kennebunkport; George W. Stevens, Kennebunkport.

Democrat—Frank H. Libby, Old Orchard.

Progressive—Frank H. Libby, Old Orchard.

EFFERY AND ELIOT DISTRICT

Republican—Aaron B. Cole, Eliot.
Democrat—Arthur O. Goodwin, Kittery.

WATERBORO, LIMERICK AND

II Threatened With Tuberculosis

you must pay proper attention to diet and living conditions, and get plenty of rest and fresh air and good food. Many a life claimed by this affliction might have been saved by timely attention to these matters. In many cases, however, a downward system needs assistance. Under these circumstances, try Eckman's Alternative, a time treatment which has the unique quality of being easily assimilated by the average person.

Give Nature every chance, but strengthen your own chances by using this preparation, which often has effected beneficial results.

No undue claims are made for it, but it has helped in many cases. Add it to your diet, for it contains no opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs from your druggist.

Eckman Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Benjamin Green, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.

SHAPLEIGH DISTRICT
Republican—George T. Credford, Shapleigh.
Democrat—Esther S. Thing, Shapleigh.

PARSONFIELD, CORNISH AND NEWFIELD DISTRICT

Republican—William H. Pendexter, Cornish.
Democrat—Clinton J. Stone, Cornish.

Progressive—Clinton J. Stone, Cornish.

BERWICK AND LEBANON DISTRICT

Republican—Herbert E. Coffin, Berwick; Willis A. Frost, Berwick; Albert Horne, Berwick.

Democrat—Ray C. Knox, Berwick.

Progressive—Melvin Hall, Jr., Berwick.

NORTH BERWICK AND SOUTH BERWICK DISTRICT

Republican—John B. Russell, North Berwick.
Democrat—Elmer H. Billings, North Berwick.

YORK AND WELLS DISTRICT

Republican—Frank H. Ellis, York.
Democrat—Joseph P. Bragdon, York.

TRAINING CRUISE FOR MOTOR BOATS

The Navy Department has authorized a naval training cruise for civilians which will begin on August 15, 1916, and last until September 15, 1916. The course of training is to be given on board reserve battleships. Civilians will be recruited by naval districts and the ships will be allotted according to the number of recruits accepted in each district.

Qualifications for Enrollment.
Must be a citizen of the United States, in good standing and vouched for by at least two reputable citizens whose standings are known to the recruiting officer.

Previous service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, if any, must have been honorable.

Applicants must qualify in one of the following classes:
(a) Undergraduate of a college, university or technical school.
(b) Graduate of a college, university or technical school.

(c) Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the recruiting officer sufficient knowledge of maritime matters or experience with water craft, to warrant enrollment.

(d) Pilot or pilot apprentice.
(e) Service on any merchant vessel (including fishing vessel) in any capacity for six months or more.

(f) Six months' experience, or its equivalent, in one of the following trades: Machinist, boilermaker, plumber, shipfitter, cooper, smith, carpenter, electrician, engineer, fireman, telegrapher, radio operator.

(g) A high school education and following a trade or occupation where experience gained would be beneficial to the government in time of need.

Object of Cruise.

To help equip properly qualified men to act as reserves in time of war or national emergency by giving them a course of training on war ships under naval officers and naval discipline.

To foster a patriotic spirit and give to civilians some knowledge of the navy and the naval requirements of the country.

To interest civilians in naval matters so that by taking future courses of training and by study may qualify for acting commissions after taking the necessary examination.

Outline of the Cruise.

Recruits whose applications have been approved by the Navy Department will be notified to report on board the ship to which they have been assigned at a given time and place. Their civilian clothing will be turned over for storage, and they will be supplied with a sufficient outfit of uniform clothing, which will be charged against their deposit. After the recruits are on board, the ships will leave their respective naval districts and cruise for a period of about three weeks. During this time recruits will be given a practical instruction in the duties required on board ship.

A portion of the day will be given up to the study of special subjects, which will be largely optional, so that recruits who have aptitude for or knowledge of such subjects as navigation, signaling, radio work, steam or electrical engineering, etc., may have an opportunity to specialize. Boat drill will be given and landings made, and recruits will be taught the manual of arms and military formations. During the final week of the cruise the ships will return to the naval districts where they came, and in addition to the courses of instruction, recruits will be given a general idea of their own naval district and its defensive problems.

During the final week residents of the district who own yachts or motor boats which would be useful as auxiliaries in time of war, will be given an opportunity to operate in conjunction with the ships. They will be given as much instruction as possible in the handling of their boats in the capacity for which they are best suited, and it is hoped that submarines may be available against which offensive and defensive tactics may be practiced.

Although it is not essential, it is hoped that yacht and motor boat owners who intend to participate in this final week of maneuvers can take the preliminary weeks of instruction to be given on the cruise.

At the end of the four weeks the ships will return to the ports whence

ITALIAN WARSHIP SINKS AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT

Rome, via Paris, May 30.—A large transport steamer was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian warship in the Adriatic harbor of Trieste the night of May 28. It was officially announced this afternoon.

No details were given out, but it is believed there was large loss of life. Shell Allies' Advance Lines Along the Vardar.

London, May 30.—Great activity on the part of the Bulgarians, following their occupation of several Greek forts in the vicinity of Demir Hisar, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Salonika.

The advance lines of the entente allies on the Vardar and the hamlet of Kildir are being bombarded.

TRAINING CRUISE FOR CIVILIANS

The Navy Department has authorized a naval training cruise for civilians which will begin on August 15, 1916, and last until September 15, 1916. The course of training is to be given on board reserve battleships. Civilians will be recruited by naval districts and the ships will be allotted according to the number of recruits accepted in each district.

Qualifications for Enrollment.
Must be a citizen of the United States, in good standing and vouched for by at least two reputable citizens whose standings are known to the recruiting officer.

Previous service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, if any, must have been honorable.

Applicants must qualify in one of the following classes:
(a) Undergraduate of a college, university or technical school.
(b) Graduate of a college, university or technical school.

(c) Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the recruiting officer sufficient knowledge of maritime matters or experience with water craft, to warrant enrollment.

(d) Pilot or pilot apprentice.
(e) Service on any merchant vessel (including fishing vessel) in any capacity for six months or more.

(f) Six months' experience, or its equivalent, in one of the following trades: Machinist, boilermaker, plumber, shipfitter, cooper, smith, carpenter, electrician, engineer, fireman, telegrapher, radio operator.

(g) A high school education and following a trade or occupation where experience gained would be beneficial to the government in time of need.

To help equip properly qualified men to act as reserves in time of war or national emergency by giving them a course of training on war ships under naval officers and naval discipline.

To foster a patriotic spirit and give to civilians some knowledge of the navy and the naval requirements of the country.

To interest civilians in naval matters so that by taking future courses of training and by study may qualify for acting commissions after taking the necessary examination.

Outline of the Cruise.

Recruits whose applications have been approved by the Navy Department will be notified to report on board the ship to which they have been assigned at a given time and place. Their civilian clothing will be turned over for storage, and they will be supplied with a sufficient outfit of uniform clothing, which will be charged against their deposit. After the recruits are on board, the ships will leave their respective naval districts and cruise for a period of about three weeks. During this time recruits will be given a practical instruction in the duties required on board ship.

A portion of the day will be given up to the study of special subjects, which will be largely optional, so that recruits who have aptitude for or knowledge of such subjects as navigation, signaling, radio work, steam or electrical engineering, etc., may have an opportunity to specialize. Boat drill will be given and landings made, and recruits will be taught the manual of arms and military formations. During the final week of the cruise the ships will return to the naval districts where they came, and in addition to the courses of instruction, recruits will be given a general idea of their own naval district and its defensive problems.

During the final week residents of the district who own yachts or motor boats which would be useful as auxiliaries in time of war, will be given an opportunity to operate in conjunction with the ships. They will be given as much instruction as possible in the handling of their boats in the capacity for which they are best suited, and it is hoped that submarines may be available against which offensive and defensive tactics may be practiced.

Although it is not essential, it is hoped that yacht and motor boat owners who intend to participate in this final week of maneuvers can take the preliminary weeks of instruction to be given on the cruise.

At the end of the four weeks the ships will return to the ports whence

they came, and the recruits will be discharged.

It is probable that the ships for receiving these volunteer recruits will be stationed at Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., but this can not be stated with certainty at this time, as it will depend upon the number of recruits from the different districts.

MOTOR CARS IN SOUTH AMERICA

That the motor car is finding its way into the remote sections of South America, and that the great southern continent will eventually offer an immense territory for the automobile manufacturer to take into consideration and to cultivate, is brought out in an article by William A. Reid in the May number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Even in those countries where good roads are scarce the automobile is becoming a necessity for industrial purposes, for in many places it is beginning to demonstrate its value in the transportation of freight and passengers where railroads are impracticable or too expensive to build. In this connection Mr. Reid writes:

"In the barren, nitrate section of Chile where the cart and mule have long done faithful service, one finds today a number of automobiles. During a recent journey through the nitrate fields several machines were placed at the writer's disposal, and they did excellent service over some of the most trying trails to be encountered in any country. Furthermore, it was learned that \$ motor trucks are to be given a trial in the handling of nitrate. The two-mule team and cart in general use at present, cost about \$700. Small locomotives, costing several thousand dollars, may eventually be replaced by the motor truck if it proves its practical utility. The truck, costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000, may prove itself more economical than the old system; the clearing and building of a cheap road for the truck will certainly be less expensive than the laying of railway tracks for the locomotives and dump cars. At any rate, the experiment is well worth watching by those interested in the end of commercial cars; for should the 140 companies operating in Chilean nitrate eventually adopt the auto truck the demand will gradually grow to thousands of machines.

A few months ago, while the writer was in Paraguay, the first motor truck ever seen in that country arrived in Asuncion. A considerable number of pleasure cars, especially those of cheap grades, are in use in the Paraguayan capital; but the arrival of the monster truck created a new interest and hundreds of citizens watched the American agent demonstrate the possibilities of his machine. Even the President of the Republic and several members of his cabinet were willing to undergo the ordeal of riding over one of the roughest sections of highway that could be selected for the trials. The truck proved a "wonder worker" and people and newspapers made many favorable comments. Its advent in Asuncion revived a movement previously started to place several motor trucks in service between interior districts and the larger towns, where the only means of transportation today consists of carts and pack animals.

"Bolivia, one of the world's most diversified countries topographically, has been using the commercial automobile for several years to great advantage. Railways were not being built with the activity that the country's trade demanded, and trucks were introduced on a regular run from Potosi to Sucre, a distance of 150 miles where highways are far from good. This was an experiment in freight and passenger service; and the cars long ago demonstrated their practicability. Since the advent of the truck in Bolivia the roads have received more attention than formerly; the pleasure car has become a necessity and their number has increased, especially in La Paz.

"Peru, as everyone knows, is not a land with many miles of automobile roads. There are, however, in Lima, the capital, over 300 machines, many of which are used as taxicabs. In Colombia the department of Public Works has made plans, backed by Government appropriations, for constructing highways suitable for automobiles. Among these may be mentioned \$15,000 for a road from Pampano to Pasto; \$30,000 for one from Tumaco to Canavieles; \$21,000 yearly for highway improvements from Bogota to Boyaca; \$10,000 for a road from Santa Marta into the coffee district of that section; and a subven-

tion of \$30,000 for a road to the medicinal springs near Barranquilla, Venezuela, notwithstanding that gasoline is 50 cents a gallon in Caracas, is buying cars and improving roads. During the last fiscal year 3 auto trucks and 227 pleasure cars were shipped to that country from the United States.

The greatest natural field for the automobile, however, in South America is to be found in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, and in each of these countries improved highways are being extended and motor vehicles multiplying rapidly. In 1913 Argentina alone imported 5,115 automobiles. An automobile show is to be held in Buenos Aires this year in connection with the country's centennial celebration, an event which will doubtless not be lost sight of by the American manufacturers.

STATE Y. M. C. A. CAMP ON LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE.—13TH SEASON.

Camp Belknap, the State Y. M. C. A. Camp, offers to New Hampshire boys a splendid opportunity during the long summer vacation. The camp is under the direction of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Hampshire. It is open for boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen for a period of eight weeks, from June 29 to August 25.

The pleasure and profit to be derived from out-door life cannot be questioned in this day and generation when there is universal recognition of the imperative demand of our natures for recreative outlet. A boys summer camp, favorably located and properly conducted, affords the best phase of this same and wholesome manner of living.

New Hampshire State Boys' Camp combines all the advantages of fresh air recreation, and an intense unconventional association with many boys and boys' men of high ideals. This latter element particularly is that that gives a camp its distinctive character and power to influence a boy beyond the possibilities of any school or other institution where there must necessarily exist a certain degree of aloofness between child and adult.

Camp Belknap, during twelve progressive seasons, has accumulated an equipment of the material outfit which goes to make up a well appointed camp such as is bound to provide purposeful amusement and real pleasure to boys of varied tastes. It can boast with commendable pride of the character of its leaders. Of greatest importance, however, is the esprit de corps of the camp, that intangible, yet real, moral and manly atmosphere, that spirit of comradeship and helpfulness which pervades the place. This spirit is determined not by the character of the men and boys of one year alone but by the personnel of a number of years; customs, tradition and "camp spirit" are handed down. We count ourselves exceedingly fortunate in this respect and invite your investigation especially along that line.

It is located on the northeast shore of the lake, six miles north of Wolfeboro. Its isolation affords freedom from curious visitors, yet it is always in communication with the great world outside by means of telephone and the lake steamers which stop at the wharf several times a day.

The material equipment of the camp includes a dining hall twenty-four by forty-eight feet; a cook house, the "Lodge," used as camp headquarters, and a barn which serves as a garage and workshop. The "Lodge" also contains the post-office, camp store, hospital, library, storeroom and social room with a large, stone fireplace, for use during the evenings and on rainy days.

The camp is further equipped with a splendid athletic field, two full-sized tennis courts, a fleet of large and safe lake boats and a motor boat, a German bowling outfit, a volley ball court and outfit, a chapel. In the place, a Victrola, a manual training outfit, and in fact, everything necessary for the pleasure and comfort of the boys.

The boys sleep in tents twelve by fourteen feet, with five-foot walls and heavy flies. The tents have board floors and double-deck cots, and are always kept clean and sanitary. A 600 candle power gas lamp enables us to have lectures and addresses of an evening in the place, and a dip from the wharf just before retiring.

Its program of activities includes athletic and aquatic meets, tennis, volley ball and German bowling tournaments, hikes and over-night trips to near by mountain tops and the three days' hike to Mt. Chocoma. Daily educational classes are held and a proper religious atmosphere permeates the entire camp. Honor emblems and pennants are awarded the boys who pass certain tests in regular camp activities.

The expense for camp, including use of boats and other camp equipment, is \$3.00 per week.

The camp is under the immediate direction of State Secretary H. C. Watson, assisted by ten other Christian men, who act as leaders of different camp groups.

Anyone desiring information regarding the camp should apply to Watson, 39 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

"A BRAZILIAN HONEYMOON"

On Monday last the Messrs. Shilbert presented their new musical comedy, "A Brazilian Honeymoon," at the Wilbur Theatre, Boston. It had been in preparation for several weeks, and

The Comfortable, Stylish "Manhattan Suffolk" Sport Suit



This is the "MANHATTAN SUFFOLK," the snappy swagger sport model that is now so popular in all well-dressed circles. As are all Manhattan Clothes, this model is perfectly tailored and is made in an attractive assortment of fine woolsens. This well-favored "pinch-back" model will readily appeal to every discriminating dresser. We urge you to call at the store, and see it for yourself.

\$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00

Louis Abrams & Co., Men's Outfitters,
40 DANIEL ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

will remain at the Wilbur for a limited engagement. It has proved a big musical hit.

The book is by that noted librettist, Edgar Smith; Winterberg and Homburg are responsible for the score; Matthew Woodward has written the lyrics, and last but not least their combined efforts are to be crowded by the charming and winning of younger prima donnas, Marguerite Namara who achieved such success in "Alone at Last."

In brief, the story tells of two charming girls, one born in Stockholm and the other in Brazil. It so happens that Marguerite Namara, most charming of young comedienne, and prima donnas, portrays the first of these. She is the daughter of a wealthy banker, who in fact, is living off money which has been entrusted to him. It so happens that the girl from Brazil (Frances Demarest) is in fact the owner of this wealth and turns up most unexpectedly. Plot within plot follows as the banker tries to retrieve his plight by paying off his daughter who persists in finding the man she loves. He himself, is befuddled by the girl from Brazil and complicates matters by paying an exorbitant price for one kiss which he never gets. Two uproariously funny comedians come to the rescue as fellow bankers and the third act finds everybody back in Brazil in all the picturesque setting of that country.

The cast includes Frances Demarest, Hal Ford, John Goldworthy, Louis A. Simon, Raymond and Caverly, Dolly Castles, Chiffon Webb, Marion Ballou, Shep Camp, Philip Dunning, Lester Schaffert, Jeanne Carter, Kathleen George, Katherine Collier, Nora White and a big chorus. This engagement is played at special summer prices, with \$1.50 as the highest.

Read the Want Ads.

PERSIA PROBES RUSSIAN COMPLICITY IN PLOT—OFFICER PREVENTED ARREST.

Berlin, May 29, by wireless to Sayville.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Austro-Hungarian minister to Persia is reported in a Constantinople dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today. The attempt, according to the dispatch, was by Diemel Bey, "who several years ago was involved in the assassination of Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and minister of war, and who in consequence was expelled from Turkey."

"Diemel Bey," continues the dispatch "who has been for some time in the service of Russia, wore the uniform of a Cossack when he attempted the assassination. An attempt to arrest Diemel Bey made by a Persian soldier was interfered with by a Russian officer. The Persian government has instituted an investigation into the affair."

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S DOUBLE OLD GAMEKEEPER, DIES

Vienna, May 30.—The famous double of Emperor Francis Joseph, game keeper Franz Post, "Father Post," as he was called throughout Austria, who resembled the aged emperor so much that he was often taken for the ruler, is dead. When he accompanied the monarch on hunting expeditions even the court officials were not able to tell which was which.

Read the Want Ads.

New Dental Office

Dr. T. T. Estabrooks, the famous painless dentist, in introducing his celebrated system of painless dentistry in this city, has met with wonderful success and hundreds of people have taken advantage of his great opening dental prices—and that more may become acquainted with the beautiful work he is doing and his extremely low prices he will continue for a limited time the same schedule of low prices.

Sets Teeth \$5.00 and Up

Opening Inducement

Dr. Estabrooks' latest invention, the "NATURAL GUM," is acknowledged by the dental profession to be a wonderful improvement over the old artificial gum. It has always been easy to recognize artificial teeth in the mouth, but now, by using Dr. Estabrooks' "Natural Gum," a set of teeth can be made by this method, and will absolutely defy detection. Ordinarily an extra charge of \$5 is made for the "Natural Gum" on the set, but for a short time no charge will be made.

I Am the Dentist That Doesn't Hurt

Solid Gold Crown and Bridge Work

\$4.50, \$5.00

No matter how nervous or sensitive your teeth may be I can extract, crown or fill them without pain.

Painless Extracting FREE.

DR. THOMAS T. ESTABROOKS

39 CONGRESS ST., Opp. Odd Fellows' Block.

9 A. M. to 8 P. M.—Nurses in Attendance.

CHILDREN HONOR HEROES BURIED IN THE SEA

Painting, play-acting, scene painting, writing and doing beautiful embroidery are a few of her most typical indoor activities.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF MOVING PICTURES

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Regulation of motion pictures by the creation of a federal motion picture commission to whom shall be submitted all pictures that are to be shown in the United States, is the purpose of a bill which has been under the consideration of the committee on education and was today reported by it with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of five commissioners and a supplementary force of deputy commissioners to be appointed by the commission. The commission is required to license each film intended for interstate commerce unless it finds that such film, or a part, is "obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or is a reproduction of an actual battle or prize fight," or is of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime.

The main offices of the commission are to be at Washington, but the commission is granted authority to establish branch offices where necessary. Each branch office is to be in charge of one of the commissioners or a deputy who is clothed with the power of a commissioner. Licenses may be issued by this commissioner or deputy commissioner at each branch office. Should he render an adverse decision on the film, the producer has the right to appeal to the full commission, and in all cases the producer can appeal from decisions of the commission to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

The commission is authorized to issue licenses for pictures which are to be shown only to people over 16 years of age.

It is further provided that a film not having been licensed by the commission shall not be transported in interstate commerce. The exhibition of unlicensed pictures in places of amusement for pay in the District of Columbia or in any of the territories of the United States, or any place where the local police power is in the jurisdiction of the United States, is prohibited. The penalty for a violation of this act is a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment not more than one year, or both, and the confiscation of the films. Illegally transported, exhibited or changed motion pictures, films meant for use by the learned professions and not for purposes of entertainment are excepted from the operation of this bill. Films known in the industry as "news films"—those depicting current events—may be granted a permit so that they can be shown immediately after manufacture, the commission having authority to withdraw the permit when this privilege is abused. All motion picture films which are in existence at the time this act is approved shall be granted a permit to enter interstate commerce without examination.

License fees of \$2 for 1000 feet of film for originals and 50 cents for each duplicate copy are provided in this bill. It is estimated that 200 original reels of 1000 feet each are produced weekly in this country. The figures obtainable by the committee indicate that an average of 25 duplicates are made of each original. The income from the originals would therefore be \$400 per week or \$20,800 per annum, and from the duplicates \$2500 per week or \$130,000 per annum. The total income is therefore estimated at \$150,800. The commission is given authority to revise fees after six months, so that only an amount sufficient to bear the expenses of the commission will be collected.

The measure is said to have the endorsement of leading producers of motion picture films and others engaged in the industry. The committee says in its report: "The necessity for the regulation of motion pictures is apparent. It has been acknowledged by a large majority of the film manufacturers by the voluntary submission of their films to unofficial boards for approval. That the public demands this regulation is demonstrated by the scrupulous regularity with which the producers exhibit such approval at the end of each picture."

"The character of the motion picture industry renders state and municipal regulation inadequate. Motion picture films are not manufactured for use in any one state or municipality but practically every picture is exhibited in all the states of the Union. Innumerable inspections by local boards work great hardships on the industry. The only adequate method of regulating motion pictures is to be had in a federal commission, and the establishment of such a commission is the one way to obviate the necessity for innumerable local boards."

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO IMMIGRATION BILL

Washington, D. C.—The status of the immigration bill in the Senate in view of the objections made to the original draft by the Japanese ambassador, and later because of the protests made by the Chinese minister to certain changes in the regulations affecting the Chinese, is regarded as of such importance that in order to have an intelligent understanding of the document in the discussions that are to take place in the Senate it has been made possible for the readers of this paper to have before them the exact language of the original draft and the changes that are proposed in amendments recently reported.

No changes have been made in the first two sections of the bill which refer to the possessions and the territories of the United States wherein the provisions of the bill shall apply, and the fees that shall be charged for admission. Section 3 is the one dealing with the classes of aliens that are to be excluded and contains the feature to which Japan objected. The original bill contained the following:

"Hindus and persons who cannot become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by existing treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into shall be excluded, etc."

As the bill now stands it is proposed to strike out the foregoing and substitute the following exclusions: "Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situated south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situated on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fifth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, except that portion of said territory situated between the fortieth and the sixty-fourth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and twenty-fourth and thirty-eight parallels of latitude north."

Concerning the literacy test, and the classes of persons who shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, the original bill said:

"All aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States, and who have resided therein continuously for five years, and who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States."

Further on in the same section in the original draft appears the following:

"Provided further, that whenever any foreign country contiguous to the United States shall, by statute, executive order or otherwise, exclude from its territory any class or classes of citizens of the United States upon grounds different from the grounds excluding aliens from the United States herein specified, the same class or classes of aliens residing in such contiguous country shall be excluded from the United States so long as such exclusion of the United States citizens continues."

It is proposed to strike out the foregoing and substitute the following:

"The original bill contained in section 3 the following: 'It shall also be unlawful for any such person (transportation agent) to bring to any port of the United States any alien who is excluded by the provisions of section 3 of this act because unable to read, or who is Hindu or who cannot become eligible, under existing law, to become a citizen of the United States by naturalization, as provided in,' etc."

The proposition before the Senate now is to have this read as follows:

"It shall also be unlawful for any such person (transportation agent) to bring to any port of the United States any alien who is excluded by the provisions of section 3 of this act because unable to read, or who is excluded by the terms of section 3 of this act as a native of that portion of the continent of Asia and the islands adjacent thereto described in said section," etc.

The original bill contains the following, which is section 1(a), and which in the bill as it now stands before the Senate is recommended to be stricken out:

"That whenever after Jan. 1, 1918, he may deem such action necessary, the secretary of labor, may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, detail immigrant inspectors and matrons of the United States immigration service for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. On such voyages said inspectors and matrons shall remain in that part of the vessel where immigrant passengers are carried. It shall be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe such passengers during the voyage and report to the immigration authorities in charge at the port of landing any information of value in determining the admissibility of such passengers under the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States."

"It shall further be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe violations of the provisions of such laws and the violation of such provisions of the 'passenger act' of Aug. 2, 1882, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea and report the same to the proper United States officials at ports of landing. For every violation of this section any person, including any transportation company owning or operating the vessel in which such violation occurs, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the next United States port of arrival is located the sum of \$1000 for each and every day during which such violation continues, the term 'violation' to include the refusal of any person having authority so to do to permit any such immigrant inspector, matron, to be received on board such vessel, as provided in this section, and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability of such fine or while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded."

"Provided, that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of all such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the secretary of labor; Provided further, that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor that the provisions of this section are persistently violated by or on behalf of any transportation company it shall be the duty of said secretary to deny to such company the privilege of landing alien immigrant passengers of any or all classes at United States ports for such a period as in his judgment may be necessary to insure an observance of such provisions."

The first clause of section 19 stands before the Senate without change from the original draft. This is the clause to which objection is made by the Chinese. It is as follows:

"That at any time within five years after entry, any alien who at the time of entry was a member of one or more of the classes excluded by law," etc. shall be deported, etc."

The grounds for objection to the increase of the period from three to five years during which Chinese may be deported are that the increase is unwarranted by experience and the Chinese who are domiciled in the United States are given increased burden. The purpose of the Senate committee, it has been explained, in recommending a change from three to five years is to help the immigration department of the government by giving more time for the detection of Chinese who are smuggled into the United States.

RIGGS BANK CHARTER NOW A QUESTION.

Washington, D. C.—The next step in the controversy between the Riggs National Bank and Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams is the question of a charter for the bank. Will the bank be given a charter or will it have to give up its privileges as a national bank after June 27, when its present charter expires? The bank officers believe they will get a new charter; their acquittal of the charges of perjury clears the record for them. Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, Harry Fletcher and William Fletcher, officials in the same institution, Saturday were found not guilty of perjury in the district supreme court. The jury was out only nine minutes.

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Alfred F. Howard, Secretary
John W. Emery, Asst. Sec.

GERMANS' CONCENTRATE OPPO- SITE BRITISH ARMY.

British Headquarters, France, May 30.—A correspondent who has been absent for six months from the British front is amazed upon his return at the increase in numbers of men, guns and equipment. The numerous battalions of the New Army which have arrived have engulfed the old regular army. Not one officer in ten whom one meets has had any military service before the war.

Now one must ride a hundred miles to pass the British front. Khaki is thick in the villages on the Somme country as well as in those of Northern Belgium. The British hold the famous "Labyrinth" as well as Ypres and Loos.

In the course of the taking over of a long section of the French line which freed French troops for service hundreds of miles of wire had to be laid, transport organized, headquarters moved, new corps and divisions created and commanders appointed.

In the last few months new men have come into positions of responsibility. Men who entered the army as second lieutenants have become captains without yet being old enough to vote. Majors have become colonels and generals.

"We do not know when the war will be over, but we do know that spring is here," say the soldiers. The second winter in the trenches is finished. Its chill, wet monotony is over.

Before another winter—well, what will happen this summer? The growth of the army and the sun drawing the moisture out of the mud emphasized the universal question.

Never, so far as one can learn, have there been so many Germans and so many allied troops on the western front as at this time. Next to the Verdun region the German concentration is heaviest in face of the British of any section from the North Sea to Switzerland. No German troops have been drawn off from the British front as reinforcements for the attack on Verdun.

Whatever fighting there was through the winter, and there now is along the British front, might best be described as trench raids.

One side or the other demolishes a section of enemy trench by exploding mines or by artillery concentration. Then the infantry rushes the trench, gathers in some prisoners, does what damage it can and returns to its own trench.

In the marasses of the Ypres salient and the Loos region nothing more could be done, though a winter attack might be possible in high country like that around Verdun.

Much ingenuity has been shown by both sides in these trench raids. But no sooner has one side worked out a new trick than the other learns how to counter it.

"Mud" was the reason given in a word by an officer why the British could not attack in winter to relieve the pressure on Verdun.

"It was the season the Germans would have chosen for us to attack," he added.

NATIONAL GUARD NO GOOD, SAYS DEFENSE

From the point of view of national defense, the National Guard today is no good, says an editorial in the May issue of American Defense, the monthly magazine published by the American Defense Society, which is now on the news stands. This is not meant as a criticism of any Guardsman or any outfit of the guard. The great majority of the men in the National Guard are sacrificing time and vacations out of the purest sort of patriotism. A few guard organizations made up of picked men filled with enthusiasm have managed to attain a high degree of military efficiency. Their training in team-play has gone forward far, and their drills are surrounded by military atmosphere.

Many officers of the National Guard have the habit of command as well as a thorough knowledge of drill books. But still, from the point of view of national defense, the National Guard is no good.

One good regiment is worth next to nothing to a military commander. It is worth only a little bit more than one good soldier. A General must think in terms of divisions and a division consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, medical corps, wagon trains, etc.

Just as the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so the strength of a division is measured by its weakest corps. A division without artillery, or cavalry, or quartermaster facilities, is as helpless as an army without powder. It is doomed to certain defeat if it is opposed to a properly equipped enemy.



A STRANGE THING

It is, that more people do not realize the true economy of having footwear mended by experts. Why suffer needlessly with stiff new shoes that hurt when you can have your comfortable old ones made to look like new and to give you good service for a long time, if you bring them to us for work in shoe repairing?

Give our careful work in this line a fair trial. We get all orders out promptly.

FULIS BROTHERS 157 Congress Street.

long as police duty exists, and it will be impossible to establish the guard in the minds of the people as a national military unit.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN TO GO TO WEST POINT

One of the most important and far-reaching pieces of military legislation was embodied in the act of congress approved May, 1916. In this, the way was opened for any deserving young man to gain an excellent education without cost to himself, and at the same time prepare for the service of his country.

The act provides that the President is authorized to appoint cadets to the U. S. Military Academy from among enlisted men of the regular army between the ages of 19 and 22 years; who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

In formation has just been received by the recruiting officer, Portland, Me., that 23 men from the enlisted personnel will be admitted to West Point on July 10 of this year. The only requirements are that a man must be of the proper age, physically sound, have at least one year's service in the army and can pass the required examinations.

The scope of the mental examinations will cover the subjects usually required for graduation in a good high school.

Any young man desiring to enter West Point should not be slow to take advantage of this opportunity. Appointments will be made annually, on or about the first of July, men enlisting now will be eligible for entrance in July of 1917.

This is the first time in the history of the country that anything of this nature has ever been attempted. Heretofore appointments of West Point were frequently made for political reasons; they have now been placed within the reach of all who have the pluck and determination to procure for himself the coveted prize.

Another act of considerable importance provides for a minimum of 75 hours per month instruction in vocational training, under especially selected civilian instructors. This instruction will cover a wide scope and give the soldier an opportunity to learn a trade which will make his services valuable when he returns to civil pursuits. This instruction is optional with the soldier, but it affords an opportunity which no ambitious young man can afford to overlook.

Never can tell when you'll make a finger or suffer a cut, sprain, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Your

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

A. Thurston Parker

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AUTO REPAIRING SUPPLIES

Auto Repair Department in charge of Albert H. Brown.

No job too big or too small for our repair department.
None but skilled mechanics employed.

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POLICIES OF ROOSEVELT WILL BUILD UP DEFENSE

A Roosevelt Administration in 1907 Gave the United States Army the First Aeroplane Ever Used for Military Purposes—Another Roosevelt Administration Seems to Be the Only Hope to Give the U. S. Army and Navy Their Much Needed Air Service.

A Roosevelt administration in 1907, at a time when aeroplanes were not yet publicly known to be capable of flight, with remarkable foresight and progressiveness drew the attention of the U. S. Army to aeroplanes—two years before any other country took a similar step.

Last Hope of Getting Action from Wilson Administration Fading

The last hope of getting action from the Wilson administration is fading as the administration persists in misrepresenting the needs of the army and navy so as to avoid, for political expediency, having to collect the revenues necessary to pay the bills for adequately equipping the army and navy.

Unfortunately the Democratic leaders in the house are also weak politicians, who are unable to cope with the situation. Their favorite expression when they are brought to face their responsibility for inaction is: "We are giving all that the President has asked for."

Congress Says Administration is to Blame

Unable to see the forest for the trees, these weak politicians are in a chaotic state of mind, which prevents them from seeing things from a national viewpoint and following public opinion. It required from five to six hundred editorials in the press all over the United States including some severe criticism from strictly party papers, to make Democratic leaders in congress realize that they were being held responsible for the pitiful conditions of the U. S. army and navy. These conditions, having been caused by their failure to provide the means for organizing

and equipping glibly import arms. Finally the criticisms grew so severe that the Congressional Record shows members of congress complained on the floor of the house that "There is entirely too much criticism of congress brought on the country."

The discussion that followed fills two pages of the Congressional Record and unfortunately lack of space precludes our printing it in its entirety. The substance of it is that Congressmen Hay and Fitzgerald dodged the responsibility by stating that the congress had given the army "all that was asked," thus placing the responsibility for shaming the army experts' estimates up to the administration.

House Naval Committee, "Giving all the Administration Has Asked for," Would Make U. S. Navy Rank Twelfth!

On May 1, the house committee on naval affairs refused by a vote of 9 to 10 to increase the appropriation for naval aeroplanes from \$2,000,000, the asked for by Secretary Daniels, to \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 which represents the minimum sum recommended by the naval experts. No excuse is given for this action. The committee declines to assume any responsibility and states that it is "giving all that the administration has asked for."

With only \$2,000,000 the U. S. navy, our first line of defense, is scheduled from the standpoint of aeroplanes to rank twelfth, that is, behind England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands!

Secretary Baker's Plan to Make U. S. Army Rank Thirteenth!

Secretary Baker has asked for only \$1,000,000 for the entire signal corps, including army aeroplanes. Not more than half of this sum would be for

aeroplanes—and that is just about one-tenth of what is needed to make our army rank twelfth behind England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Therefore the United States is scheduled to remain back of all these countries with their colonies.

Again, congressmen and senators state that they cannot go above the estimates without assuming greater responsibility than most of them individually care to assume, greater responsibility than most of them individually care to assume, and they are frank in stating that that is the reason they did not give more for aeroplanes last year. The Administration, to dodge the responsibility of raising the funds needed to properly equip the Army and Navy, decided to allow the Army and Navy only the same amount as had been allowed in 1914—before the war demonstrated the need of national defense to protect our national integrity.

Navy's Exercises at Guantanamo Reveal Pitiful Conditions

We have seen the results of this in the conditions of the most important of national needs, "The Mexican trouble and the naval exercises at Guantanamo" in the past two months have revealed the pitiful conditions of aeroplanes in the Army and Navy. They revealed the fact that neither the Army nor the Navy had as yet taken the first step towards organizing an air service.

The official records show that the daily average of aeroplanes in commission in the Army during the past twelve months was seven machines. The Navy was not better off.

The Mexican expedition brought out the shocking conditions of the Army Aero Corps and the public and press have expressed their disgust in no uncertain terms. But the truth about the Navy is not yet known—and Secretary Daniels has been juggling with the truth to make it appear that conditions are better than they actually are, and has suggested the experts, so they cannot tell.

Some of Secretary Daniels' Mistake—

ments.

Here is Secretary Daniels' last statement regarding the conditions of the air service, which contains no more truth than his statements regarding the alleged record cruise of submarines:

"Our present air fleet is not more than two years old. Upon my recommendation Congress gave us \$1,000,000 to begin upon an elaborate plan the development of aviation in the Navy. At that time the Navy had but four aeroplanes and no satisfactory machine. A special training school has

been established at Pensacola, Fla., and we have about forty machines now in operation down there. The armored cruiser North Carolina has been equipped successfully as a mother ship for aeroplanes and participated in the recent exercises at Guantanamo. The same sort of equipment is being extended to the armored cruisers Washington and West Virginia."

Let us go over this statement point by point to see just how far Mr. Daniels juggles with the truth.

We have not yet an air fleet. The first step towards organizing an air service was taken in 1911 under the Taft Administration and the one advance to which Secretary Daniels points with some pride, the launching device for aeroplanes, was developed and tested before Mr. Daniels became Secretary of the Navy. If two years later there were only four aeroplanes in the Navy, it was due to Mr. Daniels' neglect of aeroplanes. He could have done as Lord Churchill did when he became head of the British Navy and found that there were only a few aeroplanes. He added over one hundred in one year. Unlike Lord Churchill, Mr. Daniels paid no attention to aeroplanes, and two years later he still knew so little about the subject that when the House Naval Committee in 1915 proposed to allow \$1,000,000 for aeroplanes he told the committee that he would not know what to do with it. The fact that the General Board of the Navy had recommended an appropriation of \$5,000,000 and the plans were all ready for organizing the air service did not count with Mr. Daniels. His attitude was like the attitude of Congressman J. J. Fitzgerald, who, when asked during a debate on the floor of the House, whether he did not know that the General Board of the Navy had recommended the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for aeroplanes, replied: "I did, and that is the reason I pay so little attention to their recommendations."

Only an aviation school was established at Pensacola, instead of four schools, as the navy needed, and there never have been even fifteen aeroplanes in commission there at one time. Therefore, it is not true that "we have about forty machines now in operation down there," as Mr. Daniels states.

Likewise, the armored cruiser North Carolina did not go down to Guantanamo equipped as a mother ship for aeroplanes. It went there with nine aeroplanes and only four aeroplanes, no launching device, no radio for aeroplanes, no bomb-dropping device. Being extremely short of personnel to man the ship, the aviators had to do ship duty, and that left little time for the aviation exercises. An enterprising officer "juggled up" a radio set, but it

was insufficient to meet the need, so the fleet could not employ aeroplanes to spot the fall of shots during gun fire practice. The lack of radio sets also prevented the working out of difficult naval problems, such as directing the movements of the fleet by advising it of the movements of the enemy's ships. National Safety Sacrificed for Political Expediency.

With such shocking conditions existing in the Navy, Secretary Daniels dares to tell the country that the Navy is "prepared" and actually opposes for their developments! With worse conditions existing in the Army—conditions so bad that Mexican bandits carry on raids on American soil, killing American people and destroying American property with impunity and derision—the Secretary of War, disregarding the advice of the military experts, who have asked for an appropriation large enough to organize eighteen aero corps, asks Congress to appropriate

barely enough to get two aero corps! And Congress is actually planning to pass political measures which pretend to increase the Army and Navy, but will not do so, because there will not be allowed the funds necessary to carry them into effect.

When Villa's first raid took place, a growing number of disgusted Americans said, "Severus is right. A heeling now will waste us up. We'll build up our Army and Navy after this and save ourselves a worse heeling later."

We have gotten our "heeling." Our entire Army cannot prevent the raids of Mexican bandits. But we are not waking up; we are not building up our Army and Navy; we are not taking steps to "save ourselves a worse heeling later." National safety is being sacrificed for political expediency.

On the day following the most recent Mexican raid on American soil, Congressman Hay led the fight against and succeeded in defeating the Senate plan to increase the Army to 250,000 men. The arguments used by Congressman Hay are identical with the arguments advanced by the Administration eight months ago to those who criticized the Administration for suppressing the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army and issuing in their place programs which did not provide for what the safety of the country demanded. The Administration's answer then was, as Hay's answer is now: "It would cost half a billion dollars to carry out the experts' program."

Politicians who speak of a "huge army of 250,000 men" and the "enormous expenditure of half billion dollars" are, to use a common expression, "talking to the galleries." But the "galleries," the common people, can no longer be fooled with such nonsense. The percentage of common people who pay insurance and have adopted efficient methods of doing business has increased tremendously and the policy of insuring one's self in proportion to the risks and to the value of objects insured prevails everywhere.

Army and navy expenditures are being considered more and more as national insurance and the amount to be spent is expected to be proportionate with the risks and the value of what there is to lose.

The present war and the Mexican trouble have shown the need of military protection. Our national wealth amounts to close to \$155,000,000,000—not counting the undeveloped resources which probably amount to hundreds of billions more.

To spend even \$1,000,000,000 in protecting this wealth would mean spending about half of one per cent of the national wealth—spending it in this country, in developing American resources, in salaries to American labor, for the protection of American interests.

It is well for us to consider that the United States is the wealthiest nation in the world by about one hundred billions. Our wealth compares with other countries as follows:

United States	\$155,000,000,000
England	55,000,000,000
Germany	80,000,000,000
France	50,000,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000
Austria	25,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000
Japan	15,000,000,000

If two months after Villa's raid on Columbus, our entire American Army was not able to prevent another raid, nor to cope with the Mexican situation—who but a fool can believe that we could cope with a well equipped

army such as would be sent to invade this country or an efficient navy such as would be employed to destroy American commerce?

Ten foreign powers had armies of from 500,000 to 5,500,000 before the war—which have now increased to tremendous proportions, so that should the war stop within a year they would still have well trained and well equipped armies much larger than what they had before the war—and therefore would be in a position to invade this country and get some of the wealth which they sorely need.

The nations which today form the monstrous war machine which is threatening the world, had at the outbreak of the war, armies of the following war strength: Germany, 6,500,000; Russia, 5,100,000; France, 6,300,000; Italy, 3,350,000; Great Britain and Colonies, about 2,000,000; Turkey, 1,925,000. Even the smaller countries, most of which are not as big as any one of our small states, had armies many times larger than the United States Army. Belgium had an army of 350,000; Bulgaria of 450,000; and Serbia of 500,000. Thus, Belgium with 350,000 well equipped and trained soldiers, and Serbia, with 500,000 soldiers, have been practically wiped out.

After considering this one surely can not hold that it is excessive to demand that Congress provide as soon as possible, a Navy equal to the best; a standing Army of between 500,000 and 500,000 and a well equipped and well trained militia or a volunteer army, or both, to insure a substantial reserve.

We Were Proud of Being Americans Then—Are We Now?

The ship of state needs a crew of strong men with an able, trained captain. The present unmanly, shifting and dodging of responsibility is disgusting and leads to national disaster. What a far call from that broad, progressive Administration which assumed responsibility instead of dodging them, had foresight and patriotism—that Roosevelt Administration which gave to the U. S. Army its first aeroplane! We were proud of being Americans then, are we now?

FEW CONTESTANTS FOR HONORS IN MEMORIAL MATCH

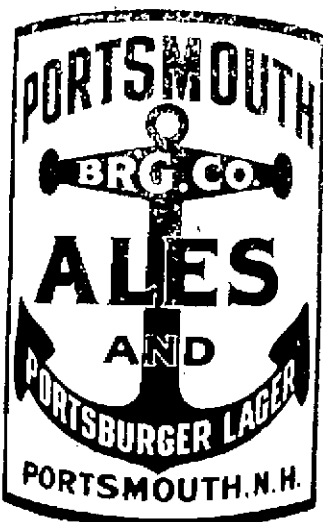
THREATENING WEATHER SPOILS TOURNAMENT AT COUNTRY CLUB—FIRST PLACE WON BY L. B. WRIGHT.

With a gross score of 96 and a net score of 63 Lawrence B. Wright led a field of twenty contestants in the medal play Memorial Day. Headed at the Portsmouth Country Club. The rain of the morning made low scoring hard work and also prevented the entrance of as large a field as was expected by the committee. C. W. Bass, state champion of New Hampshire, finished second in the list with a handicap of 1, his gross score 76, being the least of any of the contestants. The scores:

L. B. Wright	96	23	63
C. W. Bass	76	4	72
A. P. Redden	102	28	74
E. M. Fisher	104	28	74
R. D. McDonough	85	6	79
J. E. Pickering	102	22	80
Harold Dutton	109	28	81
R. W. Jenkins	114	31	82
Alfred Gooding	111	28	83
R. B. Foye	115	28	87
J. M. McPhie	122	24	88
E. C. Matthews	122	36	97
R. L. Sargent	121	31	97
No cards	J. M. Washburn, E. W. Gowdy, J. C. Bachelder, E. S. Dutton, H. E. Perkins, S. H. Allen, J. Harold Hubbs.		

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